Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT
2010/2011

Canada

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ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
CCRA	*Corrections and Conditional Release Act*
CRA	*Criminal Records Act*
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GSS	General Social Survey
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
OMS	Offender Management System
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

NOTE TO THE READER:

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:

- Conditional release data was extracted from CRIMS and OMS.
- The Clemency and Pardons Division provided pardon and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by Financial Services.
- The Human Resources Division provided human resources information on staff and the Chairman's Office provided information on Board members.

Minor variances may occur when presenting percentage statistics as a result of rounding.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2010/11

14 new crime bills received Royal Assent. Some of them will significantly affect the Board's workload in the future.

3% increase in the federal offender population (on April 10, 2011, 14,219 offenders were incarcerated and 8,644 offenders were on conditional release).

16,845 reviews conducted by the Board (15,999 federal and 846 provincial).

5,265 day parole release decisions (4,769 federal and 496 provincial).

62% grant rate for federal day parole, four percentage points lower than the previous year.

43% grant rate for provincial day parole, four percentage points lower than the previous year.

4,260 full parole release decisions (3,804 federal and 456 provincial).

39% grant rate for federal full parole, two percentage points lower than the previous year.

31% grant rate for provincial full parole, six percentage points lower than the previous year.

1,757 decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release, increase of seven percentage points from the previous year.

299 the number of offenders in the community with long-term supervision orders on April 10, 2011.

89% successful completion rate on federal day parole, increase of 3 percentage points from the previous year.

77% successful completion rate on federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences, increase of one percentage point from the previous year.

62% successful completion rate on statutory release, increase of one percentage point from the previous year.

0.1% rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole, the lowest in five years.

0.8% rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences, a slight increase from the previous year.

1.3% rate of violent reoffending on statutory release, a slight decrease from the previous year.

22,483 contacts with victims, slightly more than the previous year.

2,311 observers at 948 PBC hearings, a slight increase from the previous year.

237 presentations made by victims at 137 hearings, a slight increase from the previous year.

5,689 the number of decisions sent from the decision registry, a slight decrease from the previous year.

12,379 pardon decisions made; 76% pardons granted, 22% pardons issued, and 2% pardons denied.

51 active clemency cases.

INTRODUCTION

The Parole Board of Canada has four program activities: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services.

Conditional Release Decisions is by far the largest program activity of the Parole Board of Canada. This includes: the review of offenders' cases and the making of quality conditional release decisions, including appeals; provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of reoffending in order to assist Board members in the decision-making process; coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is the second largest program activity. This focuses on the provision of information to victims and other interested parties within the community, as well as coordinating victims' and other observers' attendance at hearings, providing assistance to victims in preparing their victims' statements and providing access to the decision registry.

Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, the third program activity of the Board, involves the review of pardon and clemency applications, the issuing of pardons and the rendering of pardon decisions and clemency recommendations.

Internal Services, although a separate program activity, exists to support the Board's main activities by providing procurement, accommodation and financial management services.

Commencing in 2010/11, the Performance Monitoring Report is structured to reflect the Board's four program activities[1].

In addition, the report is presented in a new format with user-friendly features making up the main body of the report. Detailed statistical tables are found in the Appendix and are linked to their appropriate sections in the main body of the report.

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[1] For specific reports on program activities by strategic outcome, please consult the *Departmental Performance Report*.

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

CONTEXT

The Parole Board of Canada worked in a challenging environment in 2010/11. The Board needed to respond to new and prepare for upcoming legislative changes in the field of criminal justice, as well as to take into account the increasing risks of a more diverse offender population. Offenders' needs have been escalating because of a changing criminal profile, increased mental health issues, more frequent gang affiliations and longer histories of violence.

Crime Rates

In 2010[2], police-reported crime in Canada continued its declining trend: crime rates decreased five percentage points in comparison with the previous year, reaching its lowest level since the 1970s[3]. Decreases in property crime accounted for the majority of the decline. A downward trend was also observed for violent crime, including homicide, attempted murder, robbery and assault.

While violent crime rates decreased across the country in 2010, some violent offences, such as sexual assault, criminal harassment, firearm offences and child pornography offences increased. The highest rates of sexual assault were reported in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, however, the rates also increased significantly in Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba. Firearm offences in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta accounted for the majority of firearms offences.

Non-violent crime rates decreased in Canada, with the exception of drug offences, which continued to increase in comparison with previous years.

The crime severity index, a measure of the severity of offences, decreased six percentage points in 2010. The decline was observed in the majority of provinces and territories, with the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, where the crime severity index increased. The majority of Canada's census metropolitan areas reported a decline in crime severity; however Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg continued reporting the highest rates.

The violent crime severity index declined six percentage points across Canada in 2010, however different trends were observed at the regional level. The Canadian territories remained the most violent place in Canada, while the Atlantic provinces remained the least violent. The highest drops in the violent crime severity index were observed in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

The rate and severity of youth crime decreased in 2010, including the severity of violent crime committed by youth. Robbery was one of the few crimes, which increased in 2010 for youth offenders.

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[2] Police-reported crime statistics (the Uniform Crime Survey) is reported on a calendar year basis.

[3] Statistics Canada. *Juristat* Article. *Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2010*. Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

In addition to the Uniform Crime Survey measuring police-reported crime, the Government of Canada administers the General Social Survey collecting information on self-reported victimization on a calendar year basis. The 2009 General Social Survey concluded that the rates of victimization remained relatively stable in comparison with the previous findings in 2004[4]. Just over one quarter (26%) of Canadians over 15 years of age reported being a victim of crime in 2009, theft of personal property being the most common offence[5]. Three out of ten self-reported victimizations were violent in nature. Younger Canadians reported higher rates of violent victimization than older Canadians.

While the survey remarked on fluctuations in the rates for different types of offences, the majority of the public, 93%, felt satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their personal safety from crime. Specifically, feeling safe meant not being afraid when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, or using public transportation including waiting for the bus or a train after dark. Most Canadians also stated that they felt safe at their homes at night.

However, the rates of self-reported victimization among Aboriginal people continued to exceed those of non-Aboriginal population[6]. In 2009, 37% of Aboriginal people self-reported being the victim of crime compared to 26% of the non-Aboriginal population. Sexual assaults accounted for approximately one-third of all violent incidents, and Aboriginal women were three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to report being a victim of spousal abuse. More than 67% of all violent incidents reported by the Aboriginal population were related to alcohol or substance abuse.

The 2009 survey concluded that on average about one-third of violent incidents had been reported to the police.

While the 2009 General Social Survey demonstrated that in general Canadians were satisfied with their safety in their own neighbourhoods, public trust, confidence and respect in the criminal justice system remained relatively low, particularly the trust in correctional programs. In relation to the Parole Board of Canada, social perceptions continued to be that the system had released the wrong individuals, and conditional release programs remained a controversial issue for at least a third of Canadians.

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[4] Statistics Canada. *Criminal Victimization in Canada*, 2009. Catalogue no.85-002-X, vol. 30, no.2.

[5] The limitation of this study is the exclusion of the territories in the current *Juristat* summary, as different sampling techniques and analysis were applied to measure victimizations in that context. The information on the territories will be published separately in 2011.

[6] Statistics Canada. *Violent Victimization of Aboriginal People in the Canadian Provinces*, 2009. Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

In 2010/11, the Government of Canada continued fulfilling its commitment of promoting a peaceful and just society by focusing on cracking down on crime, as reflected in the Government's agenda and its vision of a Strong Canada (*Speech from the Throne*, 2010). As in the previous year, 2010/11 was characterized by a series of legislative reforms in the area of criminal justice with a special emphasis on offender accountability and responsibility, getting tough on drug offences, a special effort to tackle crimes committed against children and a newly amended process of pardon and parole review.

Emphasis on offender accountability and responsibility was launched by the CSC *Transformation Agenda* in 2008, largely focusing on key aspects of an offender's correctional and rehabilitation capacities to be balanced with the provisions to keep Canadian communities safe and secure. Special provisions were made in relation to interventions for First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders[7].

In 2010/11, the Parliament of Canada passed the following bills.

> **Bill C-23A** – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Records Act (Limiting Pardons for Serious Crimes Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent and came into force on June 29, 2010. This bill extends the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon: a) changes the waiting periods from 3 to 5 years for summary offences; b) changes the waiting period from 5 to 10 years for indictable offences. The Bill also allows the Board a greater discretionary power to deny a pardon.
>
> **Bill C-59** – ***An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (accelerated parole review) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (Abolition of Early Parole Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 23, 2011 and came into force on March 28, 2011. This enactment amends the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* by eliminating accelerated parole review on a retrospective basis and makes consequential amendments to other Acts.
>
> **Bill S-2** – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts (Protecting Victims from Sex Offenders Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on October 7, 2010 and came into force on April 15, 2011. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code*, the *Sex Offender Information Registration Act* and the *National Defence Act*, by enhancing police investigation of crimes of a sexual nature and allowing police services to use the national database proactively to prevent crimes of a sexual nature.
>
> **Bill C-21** – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code (sentencing for fraud) (Standing up for Victims of White Collar Crime Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 23, 2011[8]. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* by providing mandatory minimum sentences for fraud exceeding one million dollars, creating discretionary prohibition orders for offenders convicted of fraud from having authority over the property of others, requiring consideration of restitution for victims of fraud and providing additional aggravating factors for sentencing.
>
> **Bill C-22** – ***An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service (Protecting Children from Online Sexual Exploitation Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 23, 2011[9]. This enactment imposes reporting duties on persons who provide an Internet service to the public if they are advised of an Internet

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[7] Correctional Service Canada. *Report on Plans and Priorities 2010-2011*. http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2010-2011/inst/pen/pen00-eng.asp (consulted on April 19, 2011).

[8] The bill is expected to come into force on a date to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

[9] The bill is expected to come into force on a date to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

address where child pornography may be available to the public, or if they have reasonable grounds to believe that their Internet service is being used to commit a child pornography offence.

Bill C-30 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Response to the Supreme Court of Canada Decision in R. v. Shoker Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 23, 2011[10]. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* to allow a court to require that an offender or defendant provide a sample of a bodily substance on the demand of peace officers, probation officers, supervisors or designated persons, or at regular intervals, in order to enforce compliance with a prohibition on consuming drugs or alcohol imposed in a probation order, a conditional sentence order or a recognizance.

Bill C-31 – ***An Act to Amend the Old Age Security Act (Eliminating Entitlements for Prisoners Act).*** This bill received Royal Assent and came into force on December 15, 2010.This enactment amends the *Old Age Security Act* to preclude incarcerated persons from receiving benefits under this Act while maintaining entitlement to benefits for, and avoiding a reduction in the amounts payable to, their spouse or common-law partner.

Bill C-48 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code and to make consequential amendments to the National Defence Act (Protecting Canadians by Ending Sentence Discounts for Multiple Murders Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 23, 2011[11]. This initiative would allow judges to impose consecutive parole ineligibility periods on individuals convicted of more than one first or second-degree murder. Under the current system, individuals convicted of multiple murders serve their parole ineligibility periods concurrently. The only current exception to the single parole ineligibility period rule occurs when a convicted murderer commits another murder while in prison.

Bill S-6 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code and another Act (Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 23, 2011[12]. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* with regard to the right of persons convicted of murder or high treason to be eligible to apply for early parole by way of judicial review (repeal of the "faint hope clause").

Bill S-9 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code (auto theft and trafficking in property obtained by crime) (Tackling Auto Theft and Property Crime Act).*** The bill received Royal Assent on November 18, 2010 and came into force on April 29, 2011. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* to create offences in connection with the theft of a motor vehicle, the alteration, removal or obliteration of a vehicle identification number, the trafficking of property or proceeds obtained by crime and the possession of such property or proceeds for the purposes of trafficking, and to provide for an in rem prohibition of the importation or exportation of such property or proceeds.

Bill C-268 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code (minimum sentences for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years).*** The bill received Royal Assent and came into force on June 29, 2010. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* to include a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years.

Bill C-464 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code (justification for detention in custody).*** The bill received Royal Assent and came into force on December 15, 2010. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* to provide that the pre-trial/pre-sentencing detention of an accused in custody may be justified where it is necessary for the protection or safety of the accused's minor children.

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[10] The bill is expected to come into force on a date to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.
[11] The bill is expected to come into force on a date to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.
[12] The bill is expected to come into force on a date to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

Bill C-475 – ***An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (methamphetamine and ecstasy).*** The bill received Royal Assent on March 25, 2011[13]. This enactment amends the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* to prohibit a person from possessing, producing, selling or importing anything knowing it will be used to produce or traffic in methamphetamine or ecstasy.

Bill S-215 – ***An Act to amend the Criminal Code (suicide bombings).*** The bill received Royal Assent on December 15, 2010[14]. This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* to clarify that suicide bombings fall within the definition of "terrorist activity" for the purpose of the application of s.83.01 of the *Criminal Code*.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD

The federal government's agenda of tackling crime and strengthening the security of Canadians has important implications for the PBC. Newly introduced bills will have either an immediate or gradual impact on the Board's workload.

Bill C-23A, which limited pardons for serious crime, will result in an increased workload for the Board for the transition period. To a greater degree, the impact will be procedural. While some cases with serious offences have become ineligible for a pardon, others will produce a workload where more exhaustive and time consuming research is required in order to prepare a more detailed case for or against the granting of a pardon.

Bill C-59, will have a significant impact on the Board, as all initial parole applications will now require a panel hearing. As the bill came into force at the end of the fiscal year 2010/11, the impact is expected to occur over the next three years.

Bill S-6 (*Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act*), once it comes into force, will result in a small reduction in the number of reviews due to the elimination of judicial reviews for these cases.

Bills that impose mandatory sentencing minimums will naturally impact the Board's workload, especially during the transition periods, as new admissions will eventually result in an increase in the number of reviews.

In addition, certain bills from previous years impacted the Board's workload in 2010/11. Bill C-25, for example, which came into force in February 2010, limited the amount of credit a judge might allow for time spent in pre-sentencing custody. This resulted in an increase of admissions in 2010/11 of first-time federal offenders who will now have to serve their sentences in federal institutions instead of provincial facilities. This explains, in part, why the Parole Board of Canada witnessed a slight increase in 2010/11 in the number of reviews for first-time federal offenders (with APR eligibility), serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences. However, Bill C-25 not only resulted in an increase in admissions to institutions, it also increased the amount of time these offenders would spend in incarceration.

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[13] The bill will come into force 90 days following Royal Assent.

[14] The bill is expected to come into force on a date to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

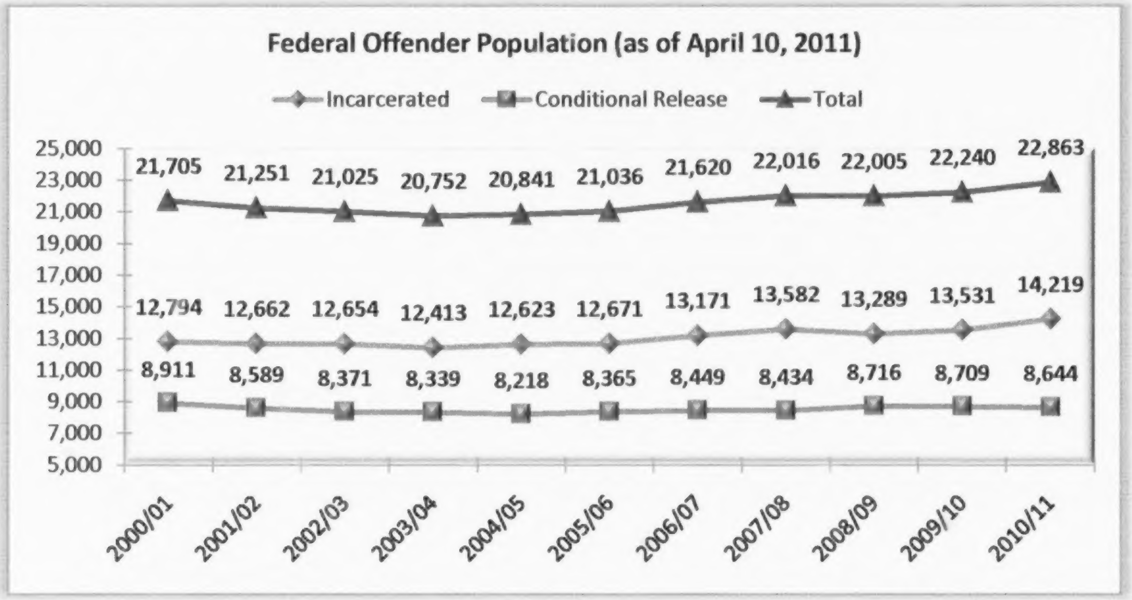
PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION (Tables 1-14)

OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS

The Parole Board of Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada have agreed to use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

> Incarcerated includes: offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release)[15].
>
> Conditional Release includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release and those on long term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail[16].



- On April 10, 2011, the total federal offender population had increased to 22,863 (+ 3%) from the previous year. This was the result of a small increase in the federal incarcerated population (+688) and a negligible decrease in the federal conditional release population (-65).
- Over the last five years, the total federal offender population had increased in the Ontario (+11%), Prairie (+7%), Atlantic (+4%) and Quebec (+4%) regions, and decreased in the Pacific region (-1%).

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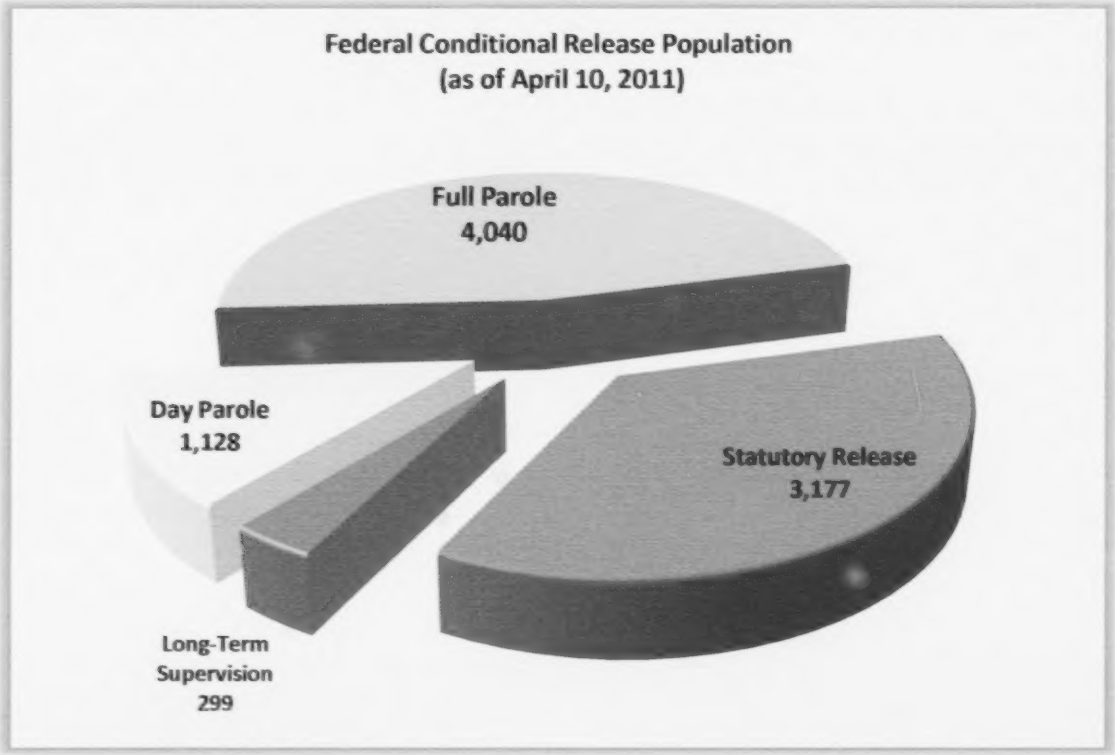
[15] Excluded from offender populations are escapees, those on bail and those who are unlawfully at large (UAL) from supervision. The tables in the appendix provide information on exclusions for the most recent year where appropriate.

[16] Excluded from offender populations are escapees, those on bail and those who are unlawfully at large (UAL) from supervision. The tables in the appendix provide information on exclusions for the most recent year where appropriate.

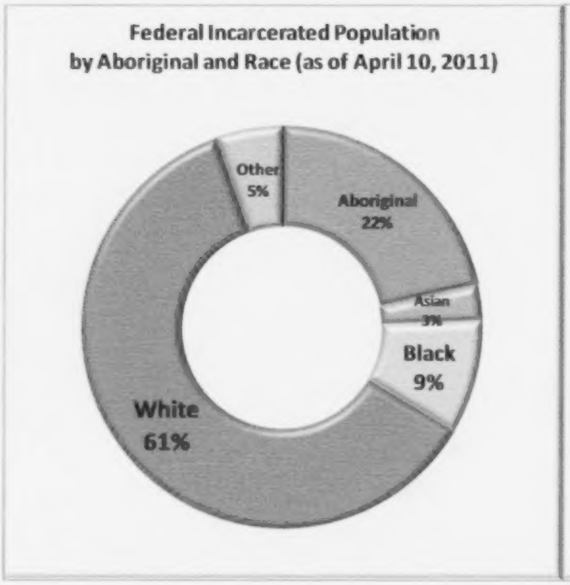
It is important to note that the offender population usually mirrors trends in crime rates and the crime severity index with the effect being seen approximately two years later. While the crime rates and the crime severity index have been decreasing over the past five years, the offender population has slightly increased. This pattern points to the fact that there were more complex events at play, which the crime rates analysis alone could not sufficiently explain. Introduction of minimum mandatory sentencing, longer sentences for certain offences, and variances in admissions and releases due to such legislative changes all play a role.



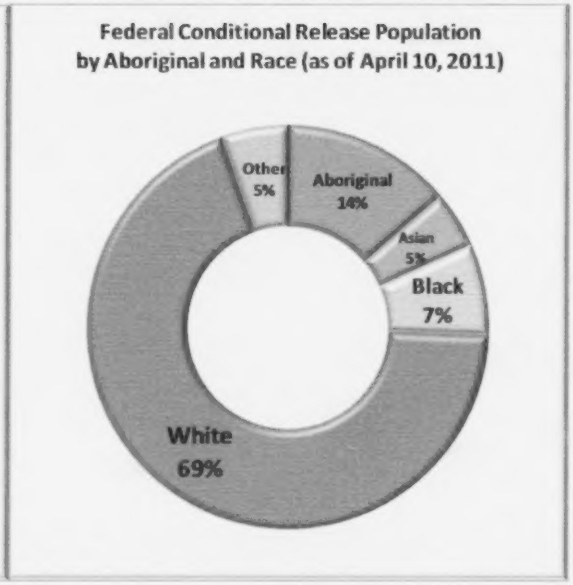
- The federal conditional release population decreased 1% in 2010/11. The day parole population decreased (-8%) as did the statutory release population (-1%), while the full parole population increased (+1%) in comparison with the previous year. The long-term supervision population increased (+11%).
- The provincial conditional release population declined 19% (or 37 offenders) in 2010/11; the day parole population decreased 9% (or 6 offenders), while the full parole population decreased 25% (or 31 offenders).

Usually mirroring trends in federal admissions to institutions about two years earlier, the federal conditional release population decreased in 2010/11 as a result of the decrease in the number of federal admissions seen in 2008/09.

- Over the five-year period between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the federal conditional release population increased slightly for Aboriginal offenders and all races, except White offenders. The incarcerated population during the same time period demonstrated similar trends, but the increase was more robust for Aboriginal offenders (+18%) and Black offenders (+46%).



Federal Incarcerated Population by Aboriginal and Race (as of April 10, 2011)

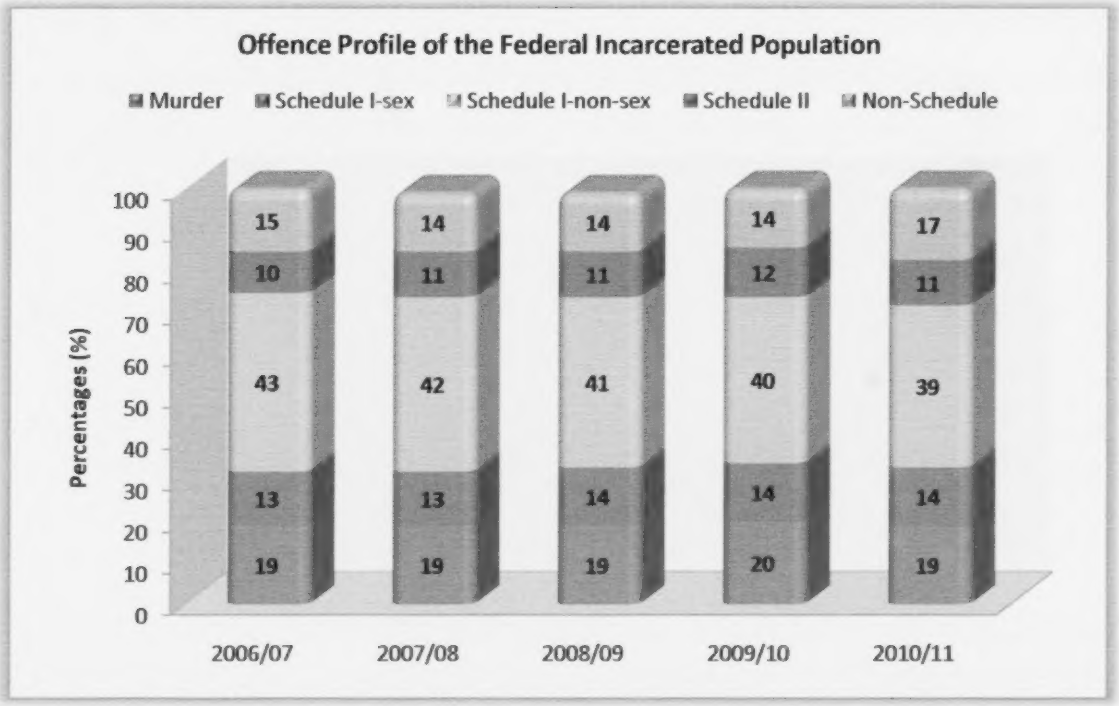


Federal Conditional Release Population by Aboriginal and Race (as of April 10, 2011)

- As a proportion of the federal offender population, Aboriginal and Black offenders were more likely to be incarcerated than on conditional release in 2010/11, whereas White and Asian offenders were more likely to be on conditional release rather than incarcerated.

- In 2010/11, male offenders represented 96% of the federal incarcerated population and 94% of the federal conditional release population; whereas female offenders represented 4% of the incarcerated population and 6% of the conditional release population.

FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES



- On April 10, 2011, 19% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 39% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 11% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 17% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

- While the proportions have remained relatively stable for the past five years for incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex and schedule II offences, two noticeable changes of key importance were observed for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and for those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences:

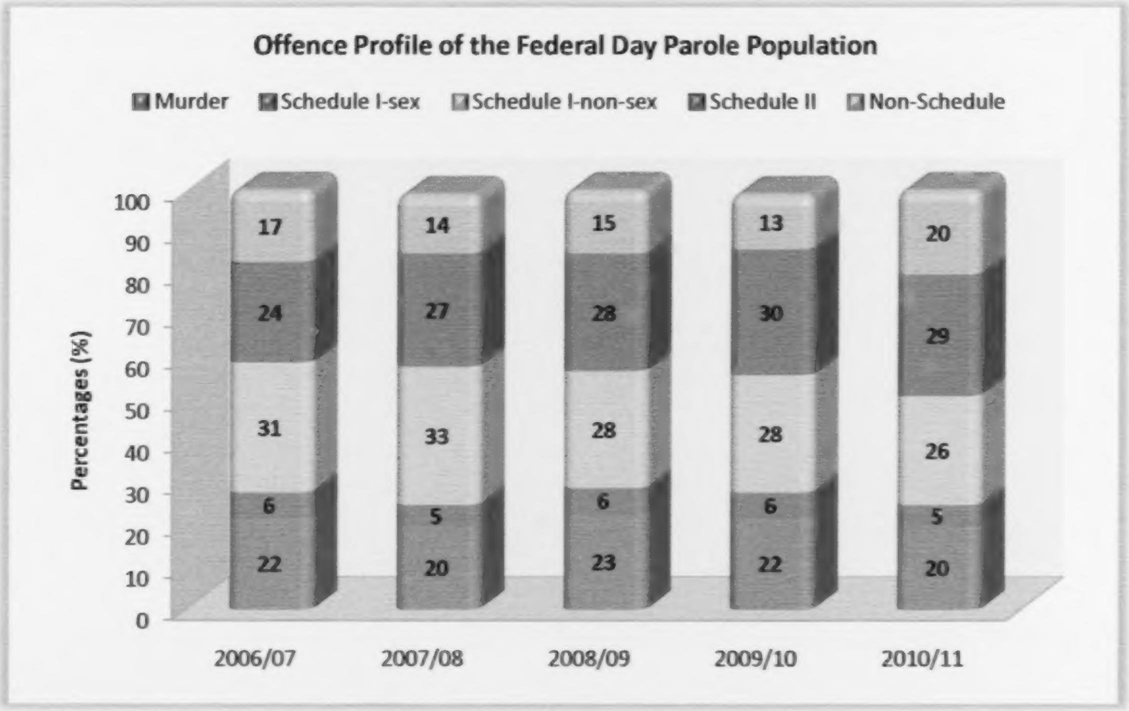
  1) the proportion of the incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased 4% over the last five years;

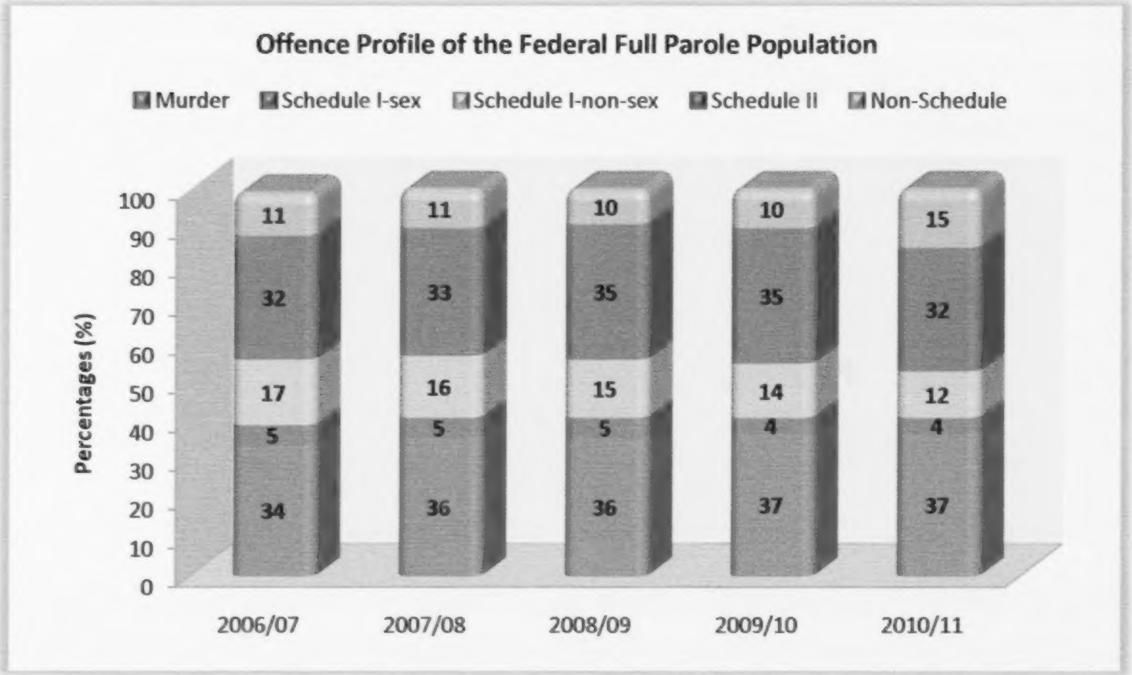
  2) the proportion of the incarcerated population serving sentences for non-scheduled offences increased three percentage points in 2010/11.

The changes in the two offender population groups were reflected in the profile of the incarcerated population as well as in the profile of the conditional release population in 2010/11.

1) the proportion of the federal conditional release population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences decreased in 2010/11 by two percentage points on day parole, full parole and on statutory release;

2) the proportion of the federal conditional release population serving sentences for non-scheduled offences increased by seven percentage points on day parole, increased by five percentage points on full parole, and increased by two percentage points on statutory release in 2010/11.




Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population
Murder
Schedule I-sex
Schedule I-non-sex
Schedule II
Non-Schedule
Percentages (%)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
34
5
17
32
11
36
5
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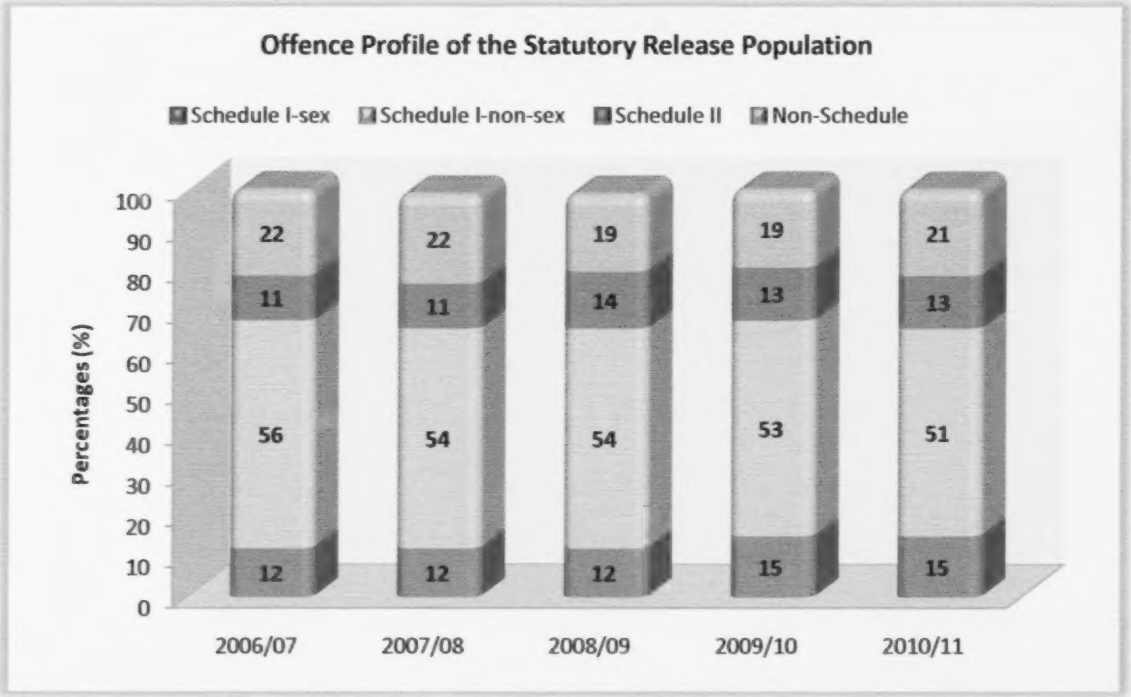

Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population
Schedule I-sex
Schedule I-non-sex
Schedule II
Non-Schedule
Percentages (%)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
12
56
11
22
12
54
11
22
12
54
14
19
15
53
13
19
15
51
13
21

- The proportions of offenders on conditional release serving sentences for murder as well as those serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences have remained relatively stable over the past five years.

- The proportion of offenders on conditional release serving sentences for schedule II offences decreased by one percentage point on day parole and by three percentage points on full parole in 2010/11.

MINI-ANALYSIS

Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences

The decrease in the proportion of federal offenders on conditional release in 2010/11 who were serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences is in part related to the number of admissions of this type of offender approximately two years prior to 2010/11.

In the past five years, crime rates in Canada, and specifically, violent crime rates have been declining, resulting in fewer convictions and admissions to federal institutions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences. This decrease resulted in smaller proportions of these offenders in the incarcerated and conditional release populations.

Further, the decline in admissions on warrants of committal of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences in 2007/08 and 2008/09 led to a moderate decrease in the number of the Board's reviews for day and full parole for this group in 2010/11. In addition, the parole grant rate for this offender group also decreased in 2010/11. This resulted in these offenders making up a smaller proportion of the both the day and full parole populations in 2010/11.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences

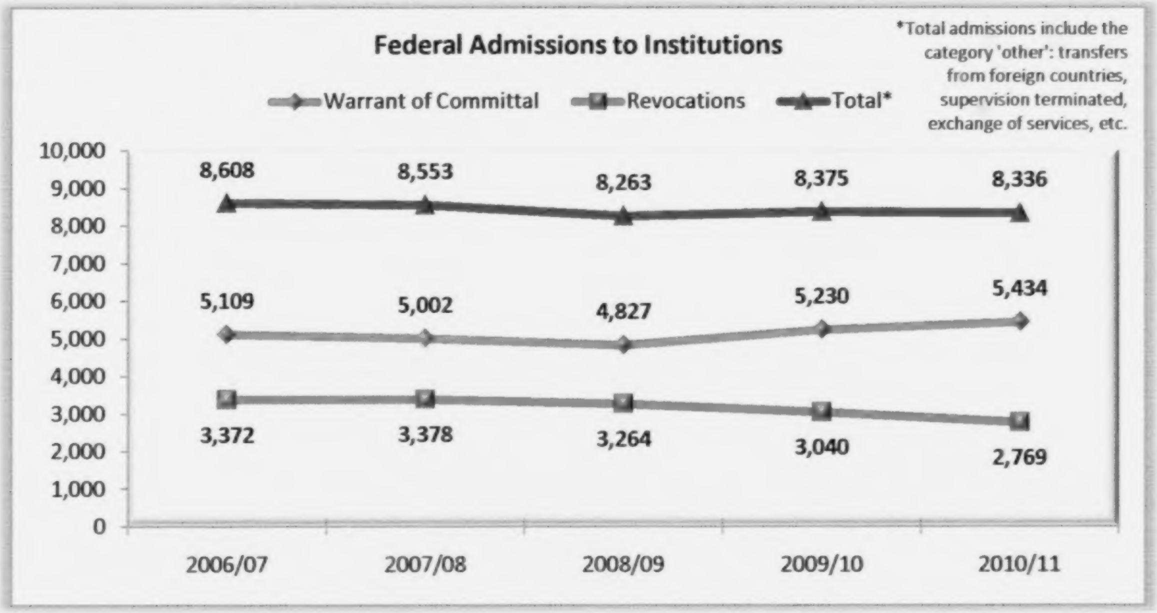
The increase in the proportion of federal offenders on conditional release in 2010/11 who were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences is in part related to the number of admissions of these types of offenders approximately 6-9 months prior to 2010/11.

Even though crime rates in Canada, and specifically, non-violent crime rates have been declining, there was an increase in convictions and admissions to federal institutions of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences. This change is in part attributed to Bill C-25, which came into effect in February 2010, and limited the amount of credit a judge may grant for pre-sentencing custody. As a result of this bill, an increase in admissions of first-time federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, who would become eligible for their APR review in 2010/11, led to a significant increase in the number of APR day and full parole reviews for this group. Without substantial changes in the grant rates, this resulted in more offenders being released on APR day and full parole, thus making the proportion of the total day and full parole populations of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences significantly larger in 2010/11.

However, Bill C-25 not only resulted in an increase in admissions to institutions, it also increased the amount of time these offenders would spend in incarceration. This also partially explains why the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who were incarcerated ncreased in 2010/11.

* This analysis is based on preliminary observations and is not a cause-and-effect analysis. To properly establish causal relationships, a more in-depth analysis of causal factors must be undertaken, which is beyond the scope of this report.

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS (Tables 15-20)



- Federal admissions to institutions in 2010/11 decreased by a negligible 0.5% (to 8,336) in comparison with the previous year, however admissions on warrants of committal increased 4% (to 5,434), while admissions for revocations declined 9% (to 2,769).
- In comparison with 2009/10, an increase in admissions on warrants of committal was observed in the Prairie (+11%), Quebec (+4%) and Ontario (+4%) regions whereas a decrease was observed in the Atlantic region (-9%). The numbers remained relatively stable in the Pacific region (-0.6%).
- Admissions as a result of a revocation declined in four regions in 2010/11: Quebec (-13%), Ontario (-9%), Prairie (-13%), Pacific (-7%), but increased in the Atlantic region (+6%).
- Over the five-year period between 2006/07 and 2010/11, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal, and were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocation.
- During the same time period, female offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and on revocation for a breach of condition than male offenders, and were less likely to be admitted on revocation with a charge or an offence.
- By offence type, the year 2010/11 witnessed an increase in admissions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex (+1%) and non-scheduled offences (+4%), and decreases in admissions for offenders serving sentences for murder (-6%), schedule I-sex offences (-4%) and schedule II offences (-5%).

FEDERAL RELEASES (Tables 21-33)

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS										
Release Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2,242	28	2,284	28	2,132	25	2,136	26	2,057	27
Full Parole	170	2	158	2	221	3	175	2	150	2
Statutory Release	5,249	65	5,485	66	5,764	68	5,552	68	5,092	67
WED	231	3	214	3	203	2	210	3	210	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	32	0	43	1	36	0	33	0	39	1
Other*	103	1	85	1	119	1	98	1	96	1
Total Releases	**8,027**		**8,269**		**8,475**		**8,204**		**7,644**	
Total Offenders	**7,339**		**7,522**		**7,698**		**7,503**		**7,066**	

*Other includes death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

- Federal releases from institutions decreased 7% (to 7,644) in 2010/11. This was the second year that federal releases from institutions decreased.
- In 2010/11, federal releases decreased on day parole (-4%), full parole (-14%) and statutory release (-8%) but remained the same for releases at warrant expiry. There were six more releases on long-term supervision orders in 2010/11 than the previous year.
- In 2010/11, federal releases decreased in the Atlantic (-2%), Ontario (-7%), Prairie (-8%) and Pacific regions (-18%) and remained relatively stable in the Quebec region (-0.6%).
- The year 2010/11 registered a slight increase in graduations from day parole to full parole (+6%), and a decrease in graduations from day parole to statutory release (-2%).
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders, in comparison with other groups, were the least likely to be released on day parole, full parole and statutory release. Black and Aboriginal offenders were more likely than other groups to be released at warrant expiry.

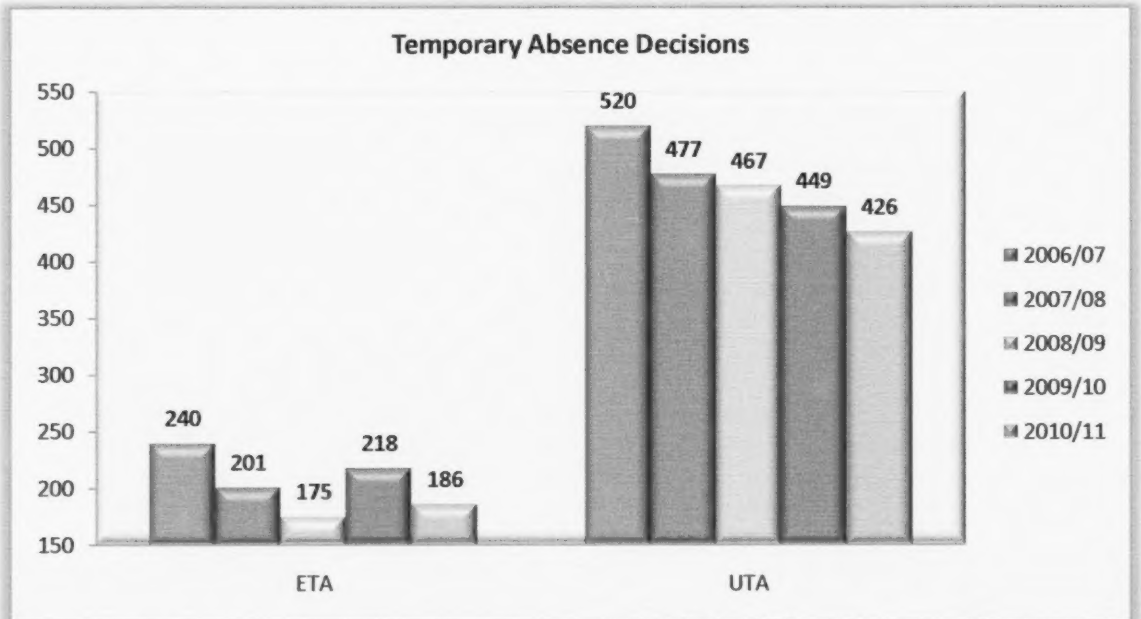
CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

This section provides information on the following operational areas of the Board: 1) temporary absence; 2) day parole; 3) full parole; 4) statutory release; 5) detention; 6) long-term supervision; 7) appeals. The section also provides a summary of the number of reviews conducted by the Board.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE (Tables 34-38)

Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the *CCRA*, the Parole Board of Canada has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving: a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate sentence, or a determinate sentence for an offence set out in schedule I or II. CSC has authority for all other UTAs and most escorted temporary absences (ETAs). The *CCRA* also allows the Board to delegate its UTA authority to the Commissioner of CSC or to institutional heads. This has been done for all scheduled offences, except where the schedule I offence resulted in serious harm to the victim, or was a sexual offence involving a child. As well, PBC approval is required for ETAs for offenders serving life sentences prior to their day parole eligibility dates except for ETAs for medical reasons or in order to attend judicial proceedings or a coroner's inquest.



- The Board made decisions on 612 applications for temporary absences in 2010/11, a decrease of 8% from the previous year. Temporary absence decisions decreased in the Quebec (-65), Ontario (-11) and Pacific (-9) regions, while they increased in the Prairie (+46) and Atlantic regions (+4).

- The national approval rate for ETAs in 2010/11 remained the same as the previous year at 87%, while the authorisation rate for UTAs decreased by three percentage points to 77%. The decrease in the UTA authorisation rate was within its normal variance for the past 5 years (77%-80%).

- In 2010/11, the five-year average approval/authorisation rates for Aboriginal offenders for ETAs and UTAs were lower than the national averages, while the approval/authorisation rates for White offenders were slightly higher than the national averages[17].

- By sentence type, the five-year average approval/authorisation rates for lifers were 89% for ETAs and 81% for UTAs, however in 2010/11, the UTA authorisation rate for this offender group decreased slightly.

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[17] ETA and UTA approval and authorisation rates for Asian and Black offenders are not reported, as the actual number of decisions for these groups is very small. For details, please refer to the Appendix.

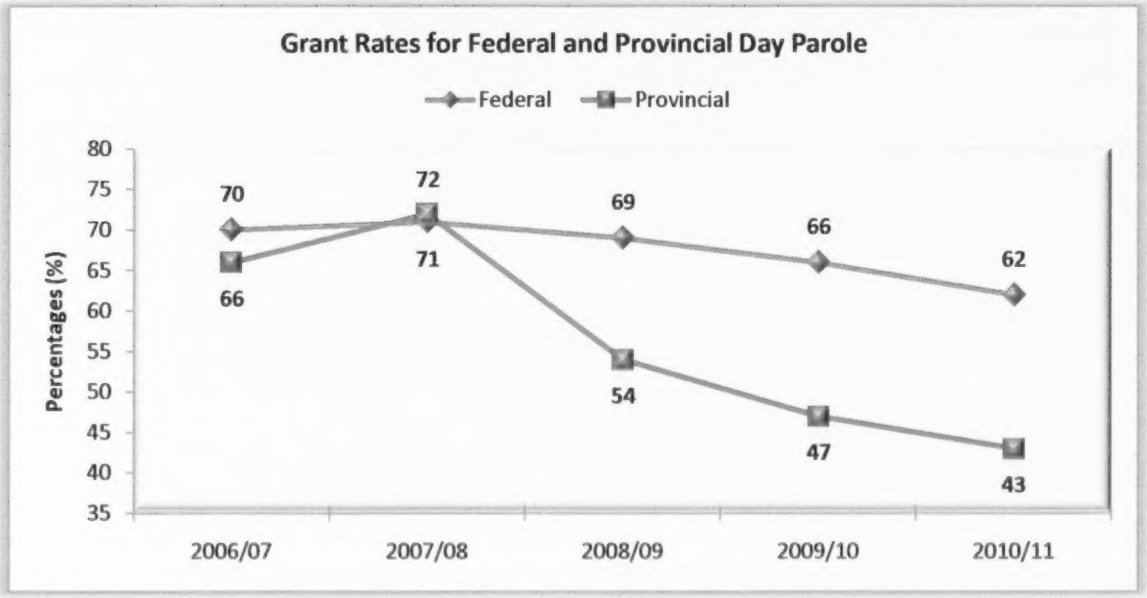
DAY PAROLE (Tables 39-52)

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or a half-way house, unless otherwise authorized by the Board.

In this section, the number of day parole grants includes not only those for whom day parole has been directed or granted but those for whom day parole has been continued. A day parole is continued to allow the offender additional time to further prepare for full parole. It should be noted that the Board must conduct an assessment of risk before each day parole grant/directed decision as well as each day parole continued decision.

The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at the one-sixth of the sentence for offenders who, according to the law, were entitled to be considered for accelerated parole review (APR). On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process.

- The number of federal day parole release decisions increased (to 4,769; +4%) in 2010/11, as did the number of provincial day parole release decisions (to 496; +3%).
- An increase in federal day parole release decisions was observed in four regions: the Atlantic (+5%), Quebec (+3%), Ontario (+9%) and Prairie (+4%) regions in 2010/11. The Pacific region registered a decrease in the number of federal day parole decisions (-5%).
- The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased from the last year's five-year low of 234 to 306 (+31%).
- In 2010/11, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased to 31%, a decline of 2 percentage points from the previous year.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences served approximately 24% of their sentence prior to first day parole release, the lowest, while schedule I-sex offenders served 45% of their sentence prior to their first federal day parole release, the highest.
- In 2010/11, Aboriginal offenders served 37% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, the highest proportion of time served before release, while Asian offenders were released on their first day parole having served 25% of their sentences, the lowest.
- Over the last five years, male offenders served 32% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, and female offenders served 29%.



- In 2010/11, grant rates for federal and provincial day parole continued to decline in comparison with the previous year. Grant rates for federal day parole fell to 62% (-4%) and for provincial day parole to 43% (-4%)[18].

- In 2010/11, the Ontario region registered the highest drop in the federal day parole grant rate (-7%), followed by the Quebec (-5%), Atlantic (-4%) and Prairie (-3%) regions. An increase in the federal day parole grant rate was noted in the Pacific region (+1%).

- By offence type, grant rates for federal day parole declined for all groups in 2010/11: murder (-3%), schedule I-sex (-9%), schedule I-non-sex (-5%), schedule II (-3%), non-scheduled (-3%).

- In 2010/11, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 81% of all federal day parole reviews with a grant rate of 62% (-4%). Lifers accounted for 18% of federal day parole reviews with a grant rate of 80% (-1%), while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 1% with a grant rate of 7% (-4%).

- Over the last five-year period, Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole, while Black offenders were the least likely.

- Female offenders were far more likely to be granted federal day parole than male offenders.

- The national grant rate for accelerated day parole decreased to 61% (-3%) from the previous year, while the grant rate for regular day parole reviews decreased to 63% (-5%). APR day parole decisions constituted 41% of all federal day parole decisions in 2010/11.

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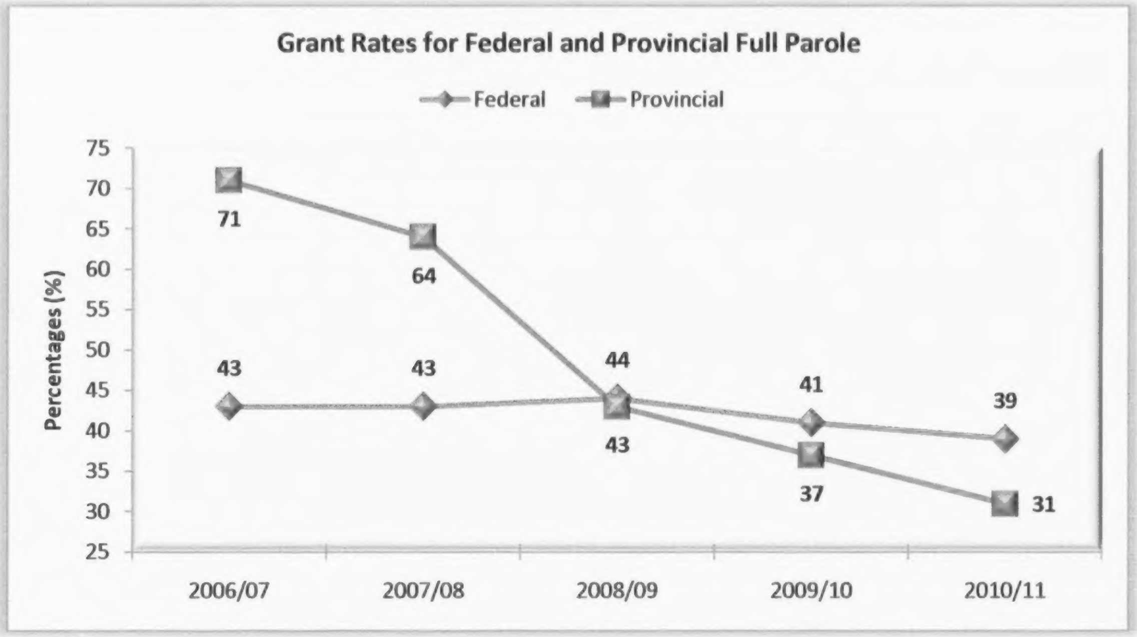
[18] The numbers for provincial day parole are too small to be described further in detail. For reference, please see the Appendix.

FULL PAROLE (Tables 53-70)

Full parole is a type of conditional release which allows the offender to serve the remainder of the sentence under supervision in the community.

- The number of federal full parole release decisions in 2010/11 increased to 3,804 (+4%), while the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased to 456 (-5%).
- An increase in federal full parole release decisions was observed in four regions: the Prairie (+8%), Quebec (+7%), Ontario (+7%) and Atlantic (+2%) regions. The Pacific region saw a decrease in the number of federal full parole release decisions (-15%).
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased to 233 (+37%).
- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences was 38%. Schedule I-sex offenders and schedule I-non-sex offenders served 48% of their sentences before their first federal full parole release, while schedule II offenders served 35% and non-scheduled offenders served 36% of their sentences.
- Over the same time period, from 2006/07 to 2010/11, Aboriginal offenders served 41% of their sentences prior to their first federal release on full parole, a stable rate over the last five years. White offenders served 39% of their sentences before their first federal full parole release, Asian offenders served 35 % and Black offenders served 37%.
- Over the same time period, from 2006/07 to 2010/11, the five-year average proportion of sentence served before the first federal full parole release was 38% for men and 37% for women.



- Over the past five years, grant rates for federal and provincial full parole have declined. In 2010/11, the grant rate for federal full parole declined by 2 percentage points to 39%, while the grant rate for provincial full parole declined by 6 percentage points to 31%.

- In 2010/11, grant rates for federal full parole were the lowest for schedule I-sex offenders (15%) and the highest for schedule II offenders (64%).

- By sentence type, from 2006/07 to 2010/11, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 94% of all full parole decisions to grant or direct full parole. Offenders with life sentences accounted for 6% of all full parole decisions. There were only 5 full parole grants in the last five years for offenders with other indeterminate sentences.

- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, Asian offenders had the highest five-year average grant rate for federal and provincial full parole, while Aboriginal offenders had the lowest for federal full parole, and Black offenders had the lowest for provincial full parole.

- Female offenders had significantly higher grant rates for federal and provincial full parole in 2010/11 than male offenders.

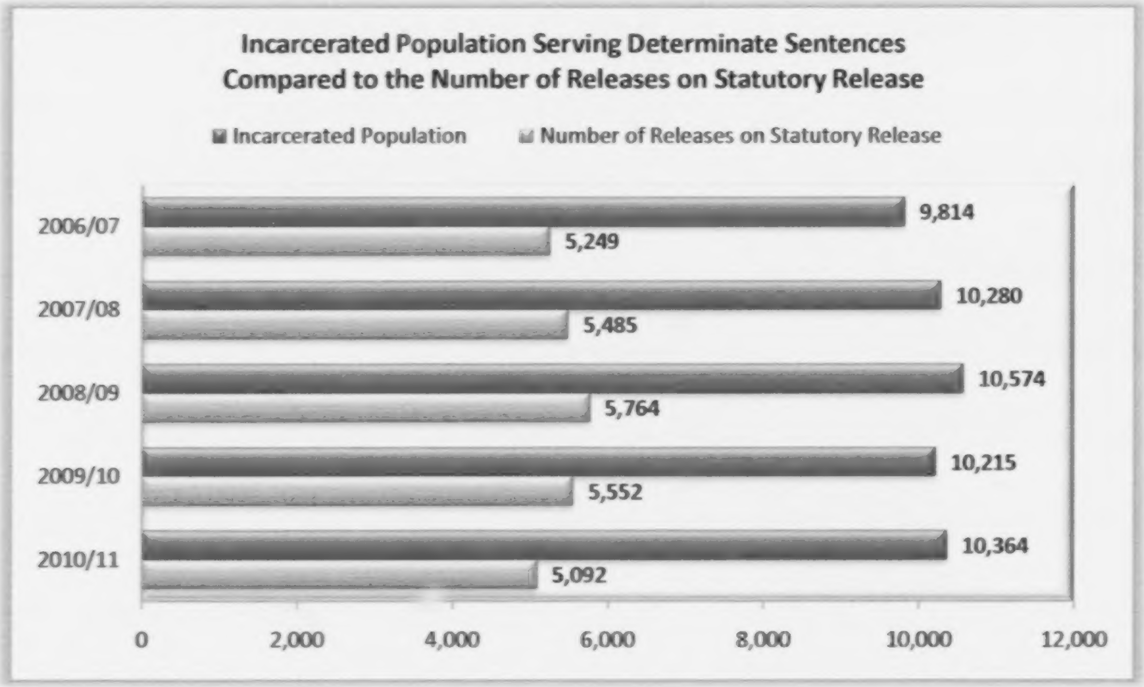
- The national grant rate for accelerated full parole in 2010/11 remained the same at 99% in comparison with the previous year, while the grant rate for regular full parole decreased by one percentage point to 17%. APR full parole decisions constituted 34% of all full parole decisions in 2010/11.

- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole in 2010/11 did not change significantly (180 in 2010/11 from 184 in 2009/10), however the number of post-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole increased by 20 to 63, and the number of residency conditions prolonged on federal full parole increased by 8 to 38.

- In 2010/11, the Quebec region imposed the highest proportion of pre-release residency conditions on federal full parole (63%), followed by the Ontario (16%), Pacific (12%), Atlantic (8%) and Prairie regions (1%). The Quebec region also imposed the highest proportion of post-release residency conditions on federal full parole in 2010/11 (70%).

STATUTORY RELEASE (Tables 71-79)

All federal offenders serving determinate sentences are entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentence, unless it is determined that they are likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of their sentence. Offenders with indeterminate sentences are not entitled to statutory release.



- Annual releases on statutory release decreased in number and also as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2010/11. The proportion of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release decreased to 49% (-5%).

MINI-ANALYSIS

The decrease in the proportion of federal offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release in 2010/11 can be explained by the fact that fewer offenders serving determinate sentences were released on statutory release in 2010/11 than the previous year, and slightly more offenders serving determinate sentences were incarcerated or remained incarcerated without reaching either their parole eligibility dates or their statutory release dates.

The number of offenders serving determinate sentences who were released on statutory release in 2010/11 decreased due to the decrease in federal admissions two to three years earlier. Furthermore, admissions on warrants of committal increased slightly in 2009/10 for all offence types, thus, increasing the number of offenders serving determinate sentences who were incarcerated and/or remained incarcerated in 2010/11 and had not yet reached either their parole eligibility dates or their statutory release dates.

- Over the last five years, the Prairie region had the largest proportion of federal offenders released on statutory release (59%) and the Quebec region the lowest (49%) as compared with the other regions.

- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be released on statutory release than any other group, and Asian offenders were the least likely. This in turn points to the reverse relationship for releases on day and full parole, where Asian offenders were the most likely to be released on day and full parole, while Aboriginal offenders were among those who were the least likely to be granted or directed to either type of parole.

- By offence type, the proportions of federal offenders released on statutory release who were serving sentences for schedule I-sex and schedule I-non-sex offences decreased to 29% (-1%) and to 49% (-3%) respectively. The proportions of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled and schedule II offences who were released on statutory release in 2010/11 decreased more significantly: 72% (-12%) of non-scheduled offenders and 43% (-8%) of schedule II offenders.

- In 2010/11, the proportion of male offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release decreased by five percentage points from 54% to 49%. Female offenders demonstrated a relatively stable proportion of releases on statutory release at 55%.

- The number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged by the Board on statutory release increased 7% (to 1,757) in 2010/11 after being on the decline in 2009/10.

- In 2010/11, the number of residency conditions imposed or prolonged on statutory release increased in the Atlantic (+9%), Ontario (+34%) and Prairie regions (+17%), while it decreased in the Quebec (-9%) and Pacific regions (-12%).

DETENTION (Tables 80-88)

Before an offender's statutory release date, CSC can refer the case to the Board for a detention review if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of the offender's sentence. If the Board determines that the offender is likely to reoffend, then a detention order is issued, and the offender is detained.

- In comparison with the previous year, as of April 10, 2011, 366 (+6) offenders were detained, and 82 (-2) had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates.

- Referrals for detention declined to 252 (-10%). All regions, except the Pacific region, registered a decline in the number of referrals for detention. In the Pacific region, the number of referrals for detention grew slightly.

- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year), has remained relatively stable over the past five years with a fluctuation of less than one percentage point.

- While the detention referral rate remained relatively stable, the number of offenders detained in 2010/11 fell slightly to 238 (-24), as did the number of offenders released on statutory release 3 (-7), while the number of releases on one chance statutory release increased to 11 (+4).

- Over the last five years, schedule I offenders were overrepresented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained, compared with other groups.

- In comparison with the previous year, the number of schedule I-sex offenders detained decreased 21%, and no schedule I-sex offenders were released on statutory release in 2010/11, but six schedule I-sex offenders were released on one-chance statutory release in 2010/11. The detention referral rate for schedule I-sex offenders remained unchanged in comparison with the previous year[19].

- The number of Aboriginal offenders detained in 2010/11 increased 12%. As a proportion of all offenders who were referred for detention and subsequently detained, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be detained. This is the first time since 2006/07 that the number of Aboriginal offenders referred for detention was greater than the number of White offenders referred for detention.

- Over the last five years, 22 women have been referred for detention and all were detained. Among male offenders referred for detention in 2010/11, 94% were detained, one percent were released on statutory release, and four percent were released on a one-chance statutory release.

- In 2010/11, initial detention rates increased in the Atlantic (+4%), Ontario (+2%) and Prairie (+2%) regions, decreased in the Pacific region (-8%) and remained unchanged in the Quebec region.

- Over the ten-year period (2001/02-2010/11), the Pacific region had the lowest detention rate, while the Quebec region had the highest detention rate.

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[19] The numbers for the other population groups are too small to discuss their detention referral rates. For details, please refer to the Appendix.

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION (Tables 89-93)

The court, upon application by the prosecution, may impose a long-term supervision order, not exceeding ten years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.

The Board may establish conditions for the long-term supervision of an offender that are considered reasonable and necessary in order to protect society and to facilitate the successful reintegration of the offender into society. A long-term supervision order, unlike other forms of conditional release, cannot be revoked by the Board. However, the Board can recommend that charges be laid under the *Criminal Code* if the offender has demonstrated by his/her behaviour that he/she presents a substantial risk to the community because of failure to comply with one or more conditions.

- The long-term supervision population reached 299 in 2010/11 and is expected to increase. In 2010/11, 39 offenders were released from the institutions with a long-term supervision order upon reaching warrant expiry, and 15 offenders went onto a long-term supervision order after reaching warrant expiry on a supervision period.

- The number of Aboriginal, Asian and White offenders on long-term supervision orders increased slightly in 2010/11. The proportion of the long-term supervision population comprised of Aboriginal offenders has been growing over the past five years, while the proportion comprised of White offenders has shown a decrease for the third consecutive year.

- In 2010/11, 70% of all federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders were schedule I-sex offenders; schedule I-non-sex offenders represented 25% and non-scheduled offenders represented 5% of all offenders on long-term supervision orders.

- The number of decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders increased in both the pre-release (+19) and post-release categories (+35). It is expected that this workload will increase in the coming years as more offenders become subject to long-term supervision orders.

- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on long-term supervision orders increased (to 56; +15), as did the number of post-release residency conditions which were imposed (to 238; +15).

APPEALS (Tables 94-101)

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender, certain decisions made by the Board.

The Appeal Division's role is to ensure that law and Board's policies are respected, that the rules of fundamental justice are adhered to, and that Board decisions are reasonable and based upon relevant and reliable information. It reviews the decision-making process to confirm that it was fair and that procedural safeguards were respected.

APPEAL APPLICATIONS

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL
April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011

	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	51	14	133	218	114	21	86	22	602	57
Applications Rejected	10	3	31	69	20	3	26	8	156	14
Applications Pending*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications Accepted	41	11	102	149	94	18	60	14	446	43
Applications Cancelled	2	0	8	11	5	0	2	1	28	1
Applications Withdrawn	0	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	8	2
Applications to be Processed	39	9	92	135	87	18	57	13	410	40

Note: More than one decision can be appealedper application.
*Applications pending refer to those applications where an extension of time has been grated to submit grounds for the appeal.

- The Appeal Division received 602 federal and 57 provincial applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2010/11. Four hundred and eighty-nine (489) applications were accepted for review and 170 were rejected.

- In comparison with 2009/10, the number of federal appeal applications received increased in the Atlantic (+6) and Ontario (+14) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-70), Prairie (-1) and Pacific (-1) regions.

- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2010/11 increased in the Prairie region (+11) and decreased in the Atlantic (-4) and Pacific (-11) regions.

- Of the 446 federal appeal applications accepted, 28 were cancelled and 8 were withdrawn, leaving 410 federal applications to be processed. Of the 43 provincial appeal applications accepted, one was cancelled and two were withdrawn, leaving 40 provincial appeal applications to be processed.

APPEAL DECISIONS

- In 2010/11 the Appeal Division rendered 537 decisions on 401 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 27 appeal cases which resulted in: a new hearing ordered in 17 cases, a new review ordered in 7 cases, the special conditions were modified in 2 cases, and a special condition was removed in 1 case. The grounds for modifying the decisions in the 27 cases fell into the following categories:

Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 3 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons to justify its decision and to show an assessment of the offender's risk.
- In 1 case, the Board's written reasons were insufficient and did not properly show how the Board reached its decision. Furthermore, it seemed that a significant amount of file information was not considered in the decision.

Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In 1 case, the Board imposed a special condition which was not reasonable, not supported by relevant, reliable and persuasive information and was not consistent with the law and Board's policy.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information by misinterpreting information found in the file.

Duty to Act Fairly

- In 1 case, the Board breached its duty to act fairly by considering information that was not shared with the offender or discussed at the hearing.
- In 1 case, the Board did not act fairly by reaching unfair and unsupported negative conclusions, despite the offender's responses and file information to the contrary. Furthermore, the Board failed to provide sufficient written reasons to justify its decision.
- In 1 case, a Board member's conduct was unfair and disrespectful towards the offender. His right to be heard and to respond was not respected.
- In 1 case, the Board was presented with new information at the beginning of the hearing and gave the offender the option to proceed with the hearing without considering the new information. However, the new information was considered in the Board's decision.

Sharing of Information

- In 1 case, the Board considered several key documents which were not shared with the offender prior to the hearing. Further to this, there was no indication on file that the offender was given an opportunity to provide written representations.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide a rationale to support a CSC decision to withhold all of the information contained in a Protected Information Report. In addition, the Board based its decision on erroneous information, and did not provide sufficient written reasons to justify its decision.
- In 1 case, the Board considered information that was not shared in its entirety with the offender. The Protected Information Report was shared as a gist, and the Board considered more information than what was shared with the offender. The information provided to the offender was not sufficient to give the offender a fair opportunity to respond.

Clear and Concise Wording

- In 1 case, the Board's wording of the special condition was too broad and exceeded the intent of the condition.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to include a section in the special condition to give the Parole Officer the authority to allow contact with the victim, although it was stated correctly in the written reasons.

Error of Law

- In 2 cases, the Board erred in law and failed to apply the correct legal test for the offender's release.
- In 1 case, the Board erred in law and failed to apply the correct legal test to impose a residency condition on statutory release. Furthermore, a reasonable apprehension of bias existed since the same panel reviewed the decision within 30 days, and they failed to provide sufficient written reasons to justify their new decision.

Apprehension of Bias

- In 3 cases, the Board did not provide a fair and impartial hearing, and the conduct of one Board Member led to the belief that reasonable apprehension of bias existed.

Right to be Heard

- In 3 cases, the Board failed to acknowledge the offender's written representations in their Reasons for Decision. Furthermore, in one of these cases, it acted on erroneous or incomplete information, specifically by not considering the most recent Addendum to Assessment for Decision which contained information contradicting the original Assessment for Decision.

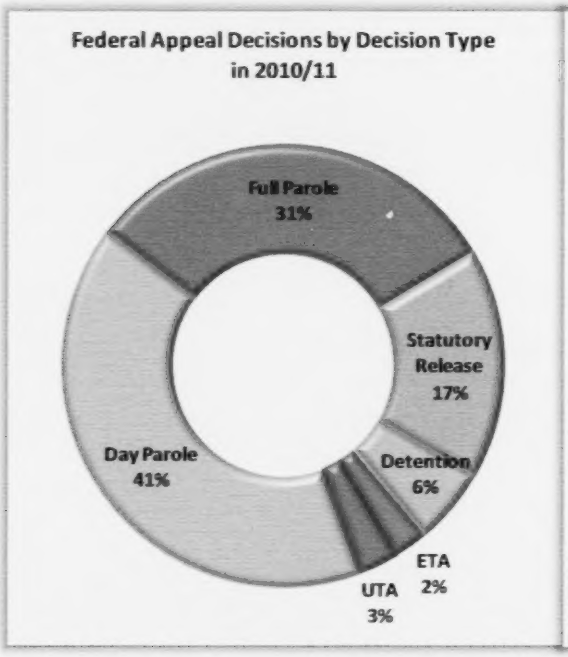
Jurisdiction

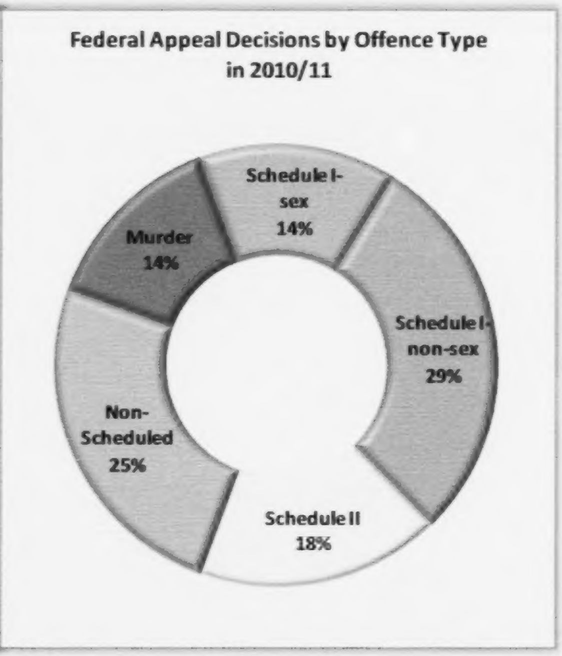
- In 1 case, the Board exceeded its jurisdiction by presuming an offender's guilt in relation to a US charge that has yet to be tried. Furthermore, the Board failed to adequately test and verify the allegations against the offender at the hearing.

Reviews: Waiver

- In 1 case, the Board violated the offender's right to a hearing, since it had received the written notice of revocation for the waiver that was initially completed.
- In 1 case, the Board misinterpreted the written representations and did not notice the offender's intention to waive the review of his case.

APPEAL DECISION TRENDS





- In 2010/11, federal day parole appeal decisions accounted for 41% of all federal appeal decisions made. The number of day parole decisions appealed saw a decrease of 5% from the previous year. In fact, all types of appeal decisions decreased in number, except for ETA appeal decisions, which grew by 9 applications. The number of full parole appeal decisions decreased 7%, statutory release appeal decisions decreased 49%, detention appeal decisions decreased 55% and UTA appeal decisions decreased 26%.

- In 2010/11, provincial day parole appeal decisions accounted for 58% of all provincial appeal decisions, while full parole appeal decisions comprised 42%.

- In 2010/11, schedule I-non-sex offenders accounted for 29% of all federal appeal decisions, followed by non-scheduled offenders 25%, schedule II offenders 18%, offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offenders both at 14%.

- Among provincial appeal decisions, schedule II offenders were responsible for 35% of all appeal decisions, followed by non-scheduled offenders 27%, schedule I-non-sex offenders 27% and schedule I-sex offenders 10%.

- Of the 489 federal appeal decisions made in 2010/11, 93% of the initial decisions were affirmed and in 7% of cases a new review was ordered, while in two cases a change of condition was ordered. In comparison with the previous year, 96% of federal appeal decisions were affirmed and in 4% of cases a new review was ordered.

- Of the 48 provincial appeal decisions made in 2010/11, 44 of the initial decisions were affirmed, in three cases a new review was ordered, and in one case a change of condition was ordered.

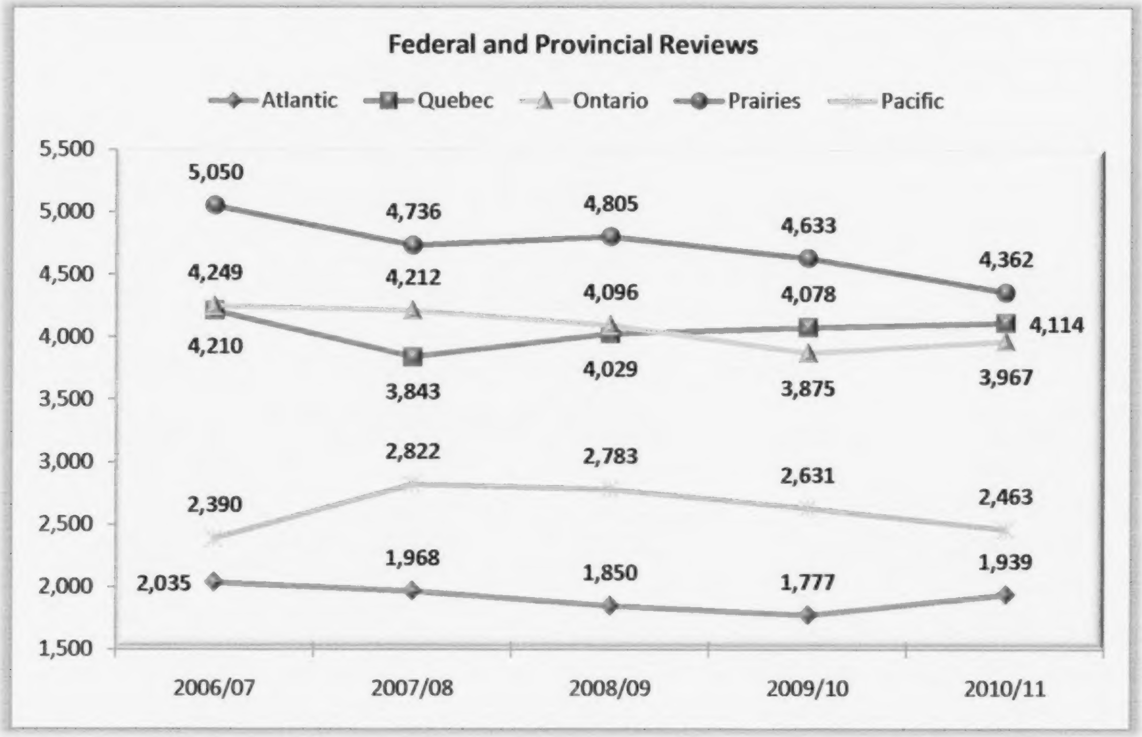
- In 2010/11, 85% of all federal decisions made by the Board were appealable. The number of appealable decisions in 2010/11 decreased by less than a percentage point to 19,591.

- Overall, the appeal rate in 2010/11 decreased to 2.5% from the previous year's rate of 3.1%. Statutory release decisions remained the least likely to be appealed, and ETA and UTA release decisions were the most likely.

- Among provincial appeals, day parole decisions were more likely to be appealed than full parole release decisions.

REVIEWS (Tables 102-107)

In addition to looking at the number of decisions and decisions trends, it is also useful to look at the number of the Board's reviews, especially when discussing the workload.



- In 2010/11, the number of federal and provincial reviews conducted by the Board decreased to 16,845 (-1%): the Board conducted 50 fewer reviews at the federal level, and 99 fewer reviews at the provincial level than the previous year.

- By region, decreases were observed in the Prairie (-6%) and Pacific (-6%) regions, and increases were observed in the Atlantic (+9%), Ontario (+2%) and Quebec (+1%) regions.

- In 2010/11, the number of federal pre-release reviews decreased to 12,758 (-1%) and the number of federal post-release reviews decreased to 4,932 (-4%). Provincial pre-release and post-release reviews declined as well, to 756 (-11%) and to 94 (-7%) respectively.

- The number of detention reviews, however, increased slightly in 2010/11 to 635 (+2%).

- In 2010/11, the Board experienced an increase in federal and provincial panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor (to 492; +15%).

Typically, an increase or decrease in the number of federal warrant of committal admissions leads to an increase or decrease in the Board's workload one to two years later. As the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased 2% in 2007/08 and then 3.5% in 2008/09, this explains the decrease in a number of reviews in 2010/11. However, as the number of warrant of committal admissions increased (+8.3%) in 2009/10 and again (+3.9%) in 2010/11, it is expected that the number of reviews will increase in the coming years.

In addition to the expected increase in the number of reviews in the next two years due to the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2009/10 and 2010/11, the elimination of the APR process at the end of the 2010/11 will also contribute to an increase in the number of reviews, as one accelerated parole review will result in two regular parole reviews.

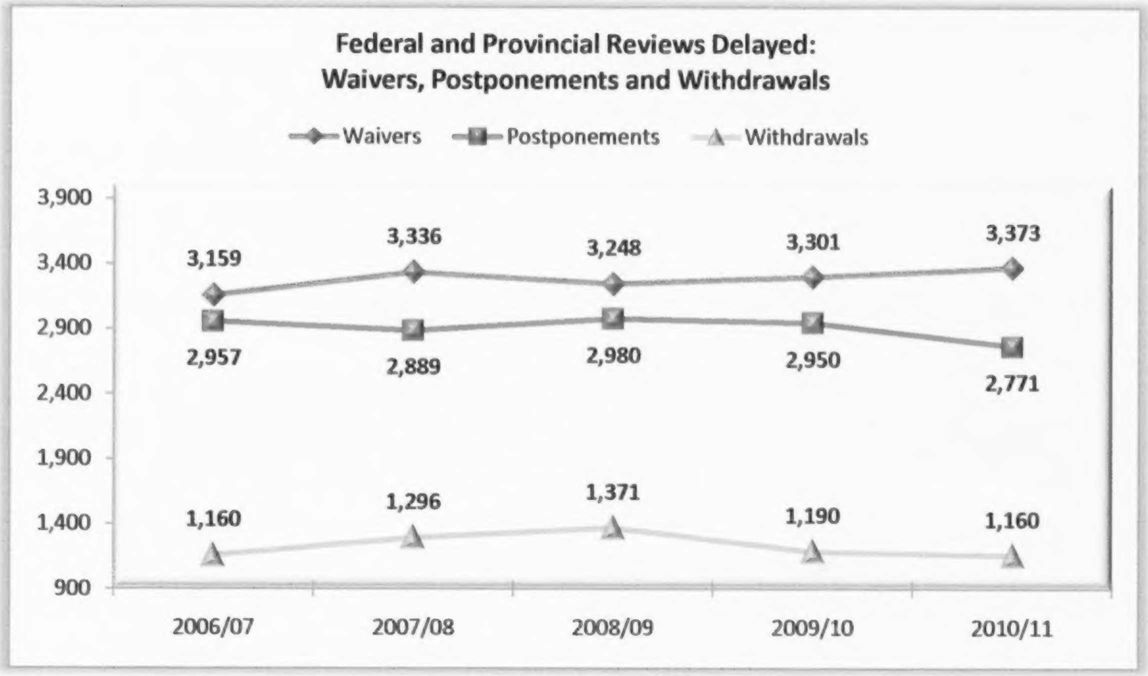
The number of waivers, postponements and withdrawals also has an effect on the Board's workload.

NOTE

Waivers and Withdrawals

A day parole review is conducted upon receipt of an application from the offender. If an offender no longer wishes to be considered for day parole, he or she may choose to **withdraw** the application for a day parole review. If an offender wishes to proceed with the review without attending the hearing, then offender may choose to **waive** the hearing, which would result in a review on file.

Full parole review is a legislated review, and as such, if an offender wishes not to undergo the review or not to attend the hearing, he or she must officially declare so by means of a **waiver**. In cases where an offender was denied full parole, but wishes to be reconsidered for full parole before the date prescribed by regulations, he or she must submit an application for a full parole review not earlier than 6 months following the previous review. Unlike legislated full parole reviews requiring waivers, offenders may **withdraw** this type of full parole application if they choose so.



- In 2010/11, the Board registered 3,369 waivers of federal reviews and four waivers of provincial reviews; 2,736 postponements of federal reviews and 35 postponements of provincial reviews, as well as 673 withdrawals from federal reviews and 487 withdrawals from provincial reviews.

- Full parole reviews were responsible for the majority of the total reviews delayed (65%) in 2010/11, followed by day parole reviews (28%), statutory release reviews (3%), detention reviews (3%), and reviews for UTAs (1%).

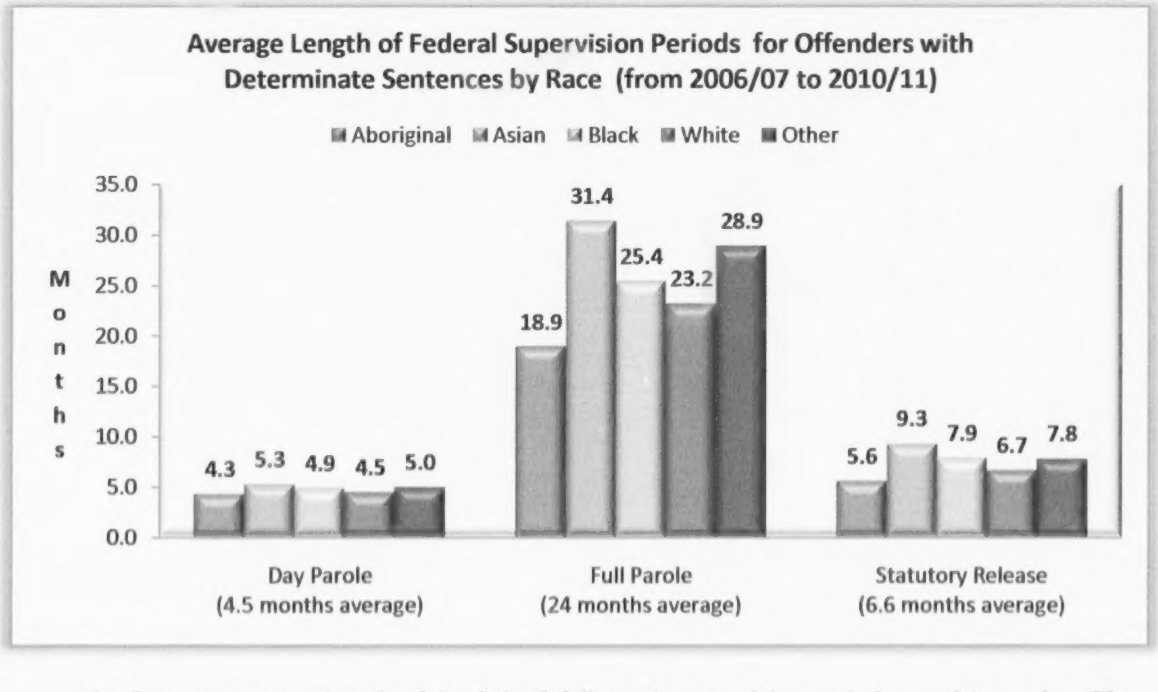
CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

According to the *CCRA*, the Parole Board of Canada may grant parole based on two key considerations: 1) the release of an offender will not, by reoffending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration of the offender's sentence; and 2) the release of an offender will contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen[20].

The Board's performance indicators measure whether offenders, who have been granted parole, successfully complete their supervision periods in the community and do not reoffend, violently and non-violently before and after warrant expiry. When compared with offenders who were released on statutory release or as a result of accelerated parole review, parole is considered the most effective form of conditional release. This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release based on the following indicators: 1) time under supervision, 2) rates of convictions, 3) outcomes, and 4) post-warrant expiry readmissions.

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION (Tables 108-114)

The study of the average length of supervision periods provides a useful context to the discussion of performance indicators, particularly in relation to outcomes. This section offers a more in-depth look at the length of supervision periods.



- The five-year average length of the federal full parole supervision periods was 24 months. The five-year average length of the federal day parole supervision periods was 4.5 months, while the five-year average length of the statutory release supervision periods was 6.6 months.

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[20] *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).

- Aboriginal offenders, over the five-year period (2006/07 to 2010/11), had the shortest supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release, while Asian offenders had the longest supervision periods for all three types of release.

- Women offenders required less time to successfully complete their supervision periods for day parole, full parole and statutory release. They were also revoked for a violent offence on day parole and full parole significantly earlier than men offenders. On statutory release, however, male offenders were revoked for a violent offence earlier than female offenders.

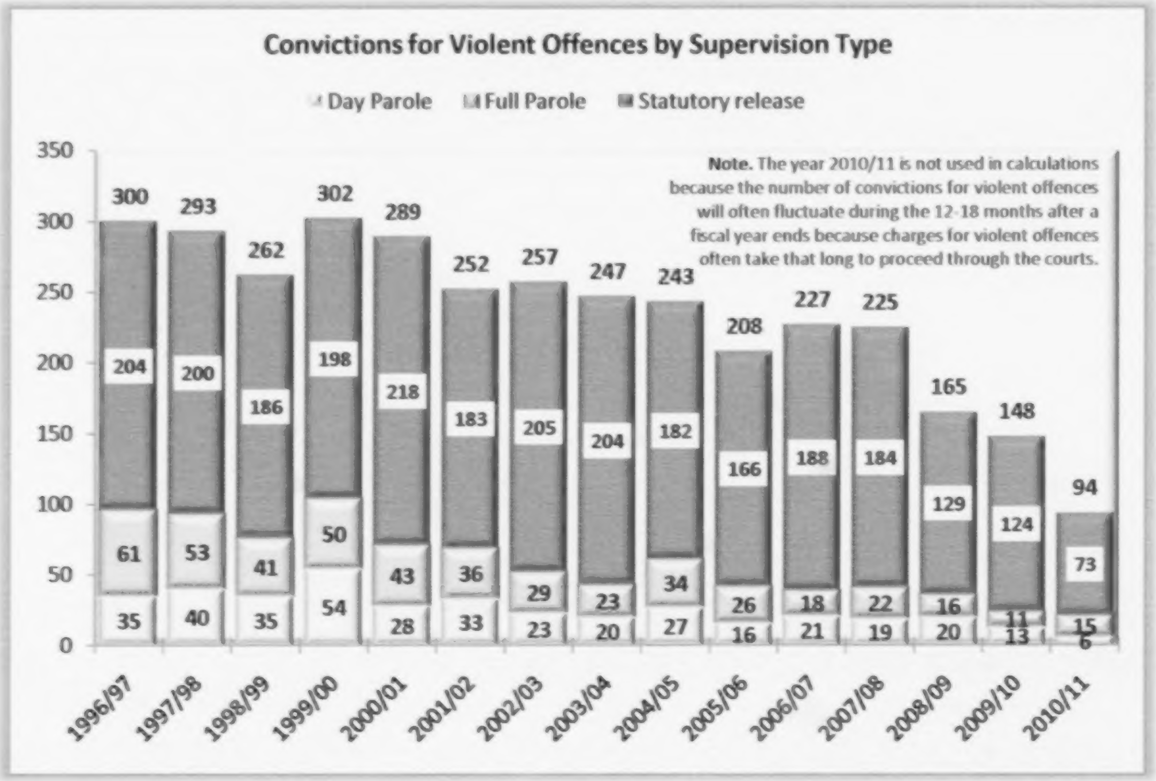
- Offenders released on APR day parole were revoked for a violent offence earlier in their supervision periods than offenders released on regular day parole supervision periods.

- Offenders released on APR full parole were revoked with a violent offence significantly earlier in their supervision periods than offenders released after a regular full parole review. APR full paroles were revoked for a violent offence at 69% of the time required to successfully complete full parole on APR, while regular full paroles were revoked with a violent offence at 92% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

CONVICTIONS (Tables 115-118)

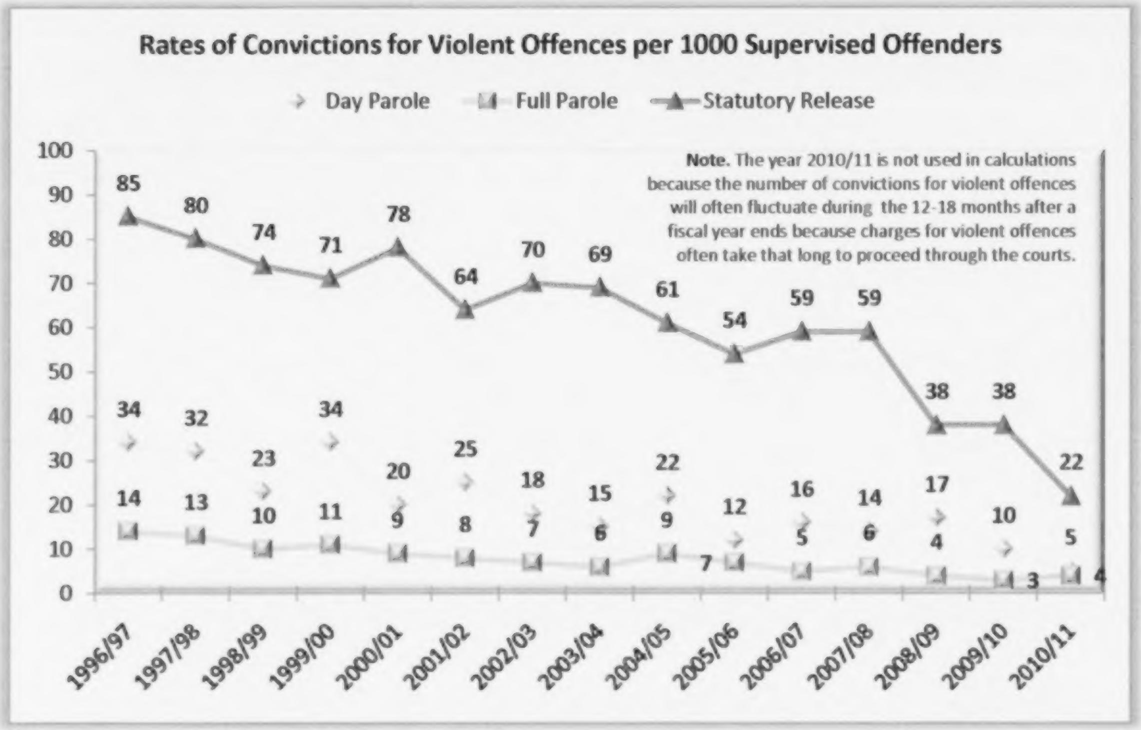
The study of rates of convictions is another useful indicator when assessing the performance of offenders on conditional release.

In reviewing the rates of conviction information, it should be noted that the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its rates of convictions accordingly.



Note. The year 2010/11 is not used in calculations because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate during the 12-18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

- Over the ten-year period, between 2000/01and 2009/10, convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release decreased 49%. Convictions for violent offences fell on day parole (-54%), full parole (-74%), and statutory release (-43%).
- During this time period, offenders on statutory release accounted for 79% of all convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release, followed by offenders on full parole (11%) and offenders on day parole (10%).



Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders

Note. The year 2010/11 is not used in calculations because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate during the 12-18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

- Over the ten-year period, from 2000/01 to 2009/10, offenders on statutory release were nine and a half times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and three and a half times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

- Over the past five years, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, and offenders serving sentences for murder were the least likely.

- Over the same five-year period, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, and Asian offenders were the least likely.

- The rate of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release in 2009/10 was 35 percentage points lower than the ten-year average between 2000/01 and 2009/10.

- In 2009/10, offenders in the Atlantic region had 55% fewer convictions for violent offences while on conditional release than their ten-year average, followed by the Ontario region (-47%), the Quebec region (-36%) and the Prairie region (-34%). In the Pacific region, the number of convictions for violent offences was the same in 2009/10 as the ten-year average.

OUTCOME (Tables 119-150)

Outcome rates provide information on the performance of offenders on conditional release from the start of the supervision period until the end of the period of supervision. Supervision periods end in one of three ways:

Successful completion[21]–a positive end to the supervision period;

Revocation for breach of condition–a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending;

Revocation with offence–a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction[22].

Factors influencing outcomes are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indicators that offenders released on parole as a result of a rigorous risk-assessment are more likely to successfully complete their supervision periods than offenders released on statutory release.

NOTE

In 2010/11, the Board redefined the business rules regarding how the outcome of conditional release was calculated. The business rules now more accurately account for how an offender performs on conditional release. With the introduction of the new methods in measuring reoffending, this Performance Monitoring Report will show different results than reports from previous years, as all outcome data for previous years were recalculated to reflect the new definitions.

In reviewing the outcome rate information, it should be noted that the number of revocations with offence figure will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its revocation with offence rates when offenders are convicted for new offences that occurred during their supervision period.

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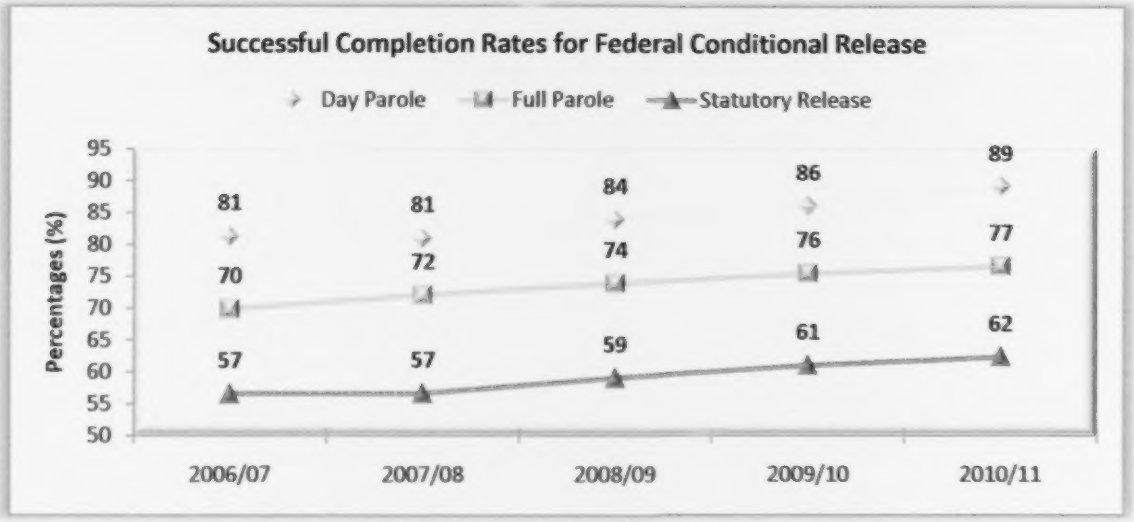
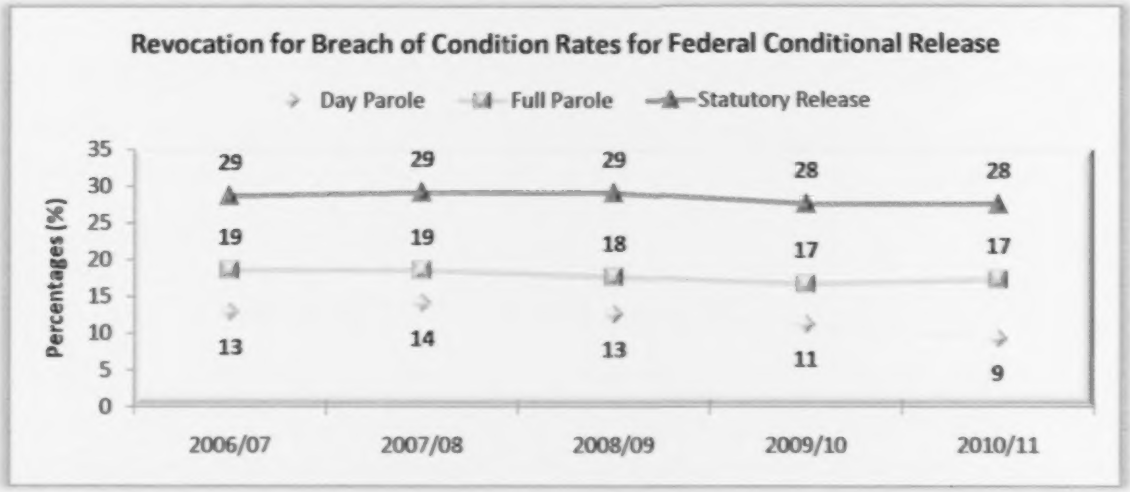
[21] Among other end results, successful completions include death.

[22] A supervision period can also end by becoming inoperative. These release periods are excluded from the outcome rates because they are not a reflection of behaviour on conditional release.

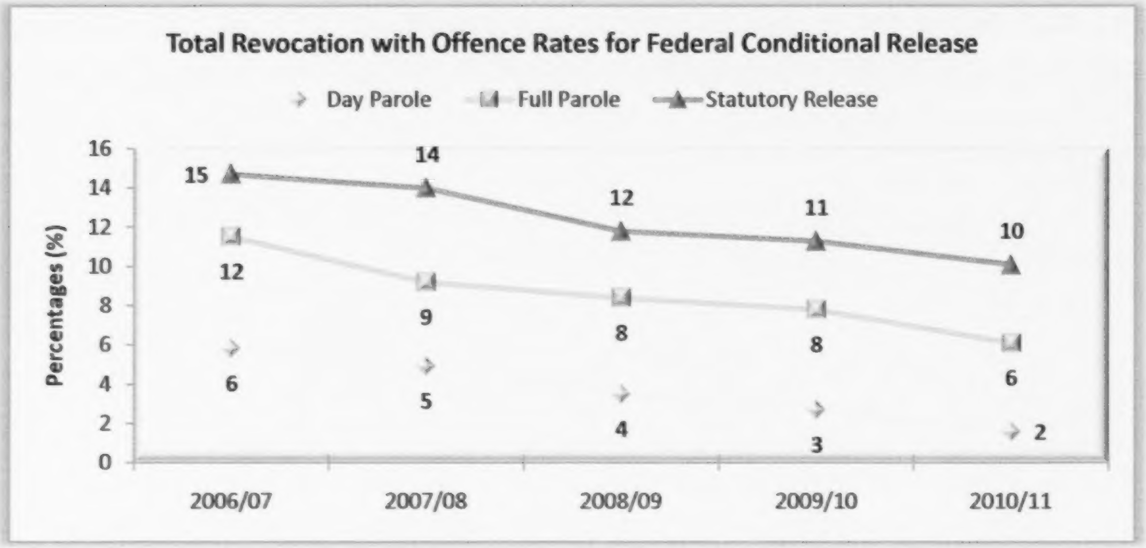


- Over the past five years, successful completion rates have improved for offenders on day parole (+3%), full parole (+1%) and statutory release (+1%).

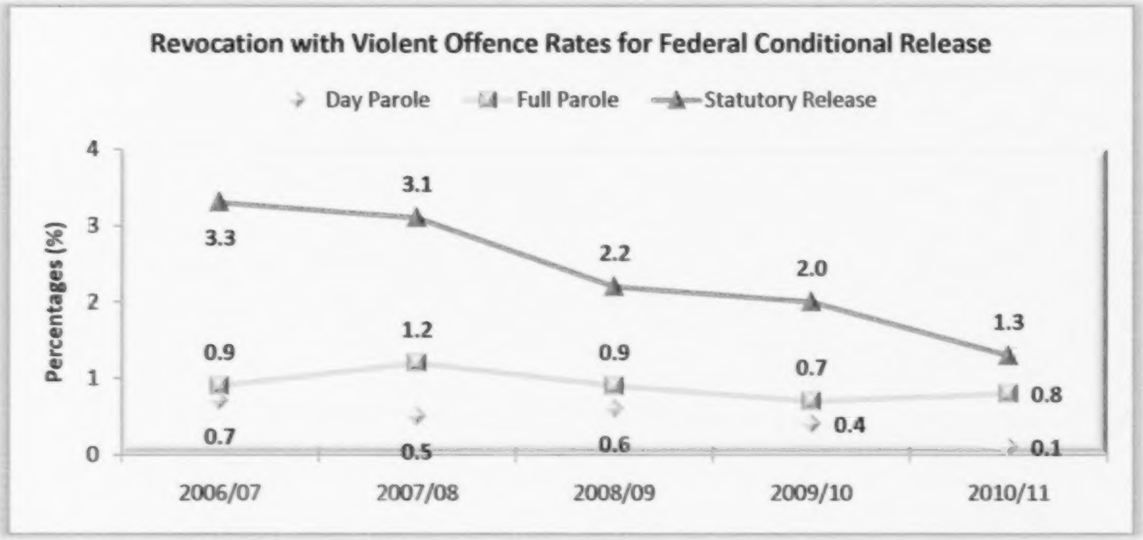
- When compared with the successful completion rates of full parole supervision periods, successful completion rates on statutory release supervision periods were not only significantly lower, the statutory release supervision periods were shorter. Over the last five years, 56% of all successfully completed statutory releases were less than six months compared with 1.4% of successfully completed full parole supervision periods. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole, where 93% of successful completions were for periods of more than one year.



- Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years. The rates of revocation for breach of condition were relatively stable for the full parole and statutory release populations, and decreased slightly for the day parole population.

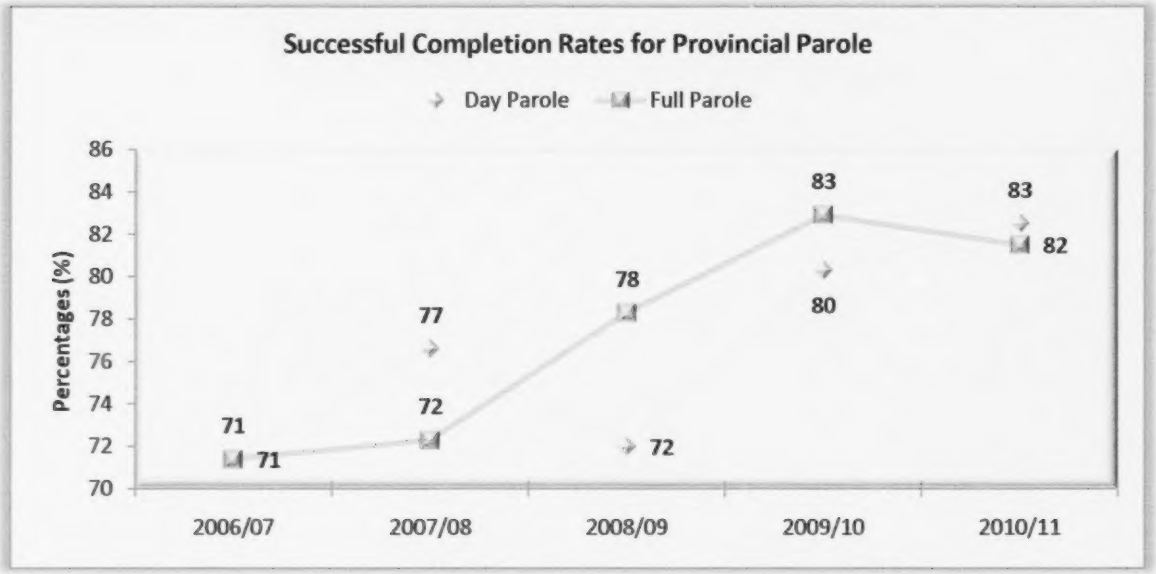


- Total revocation with offence rates decreased for all conditional release supervision populations. The rates for statutory release were two and a half to five times higher than the rates for day parole and over one to almost two times higher than the rates for full parole during each of the last five years.

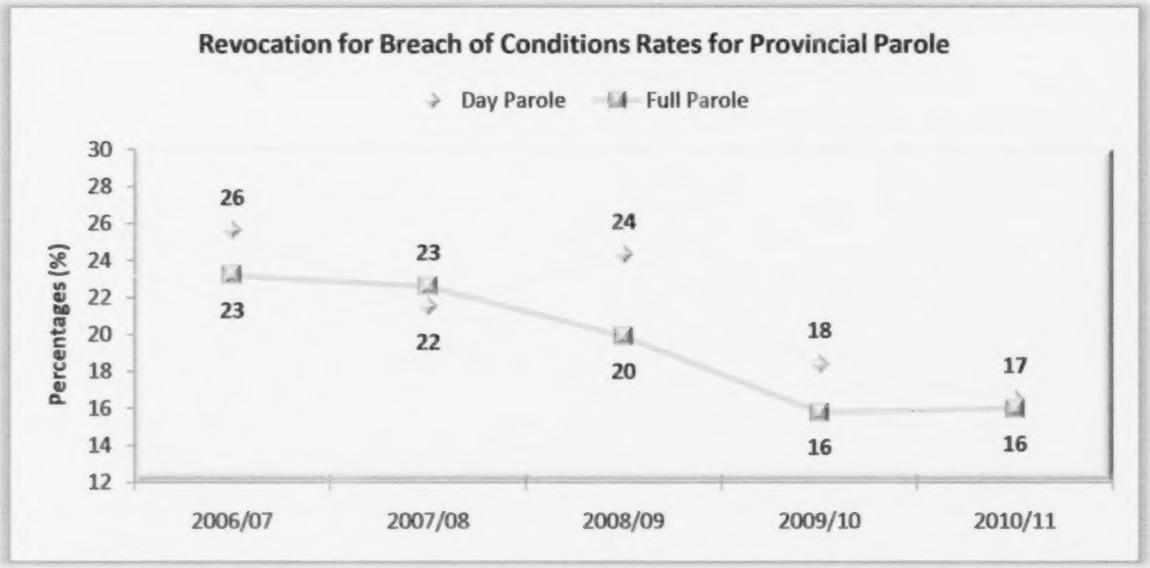


- The revocation with violent offence rates were four to 13 times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day parole, and two to four times higher than for offenders on full parole during each of the last five years. The rates of revocation with violent offence for day parole and statutory release have been on the decline and continued to decline in 2010/11.

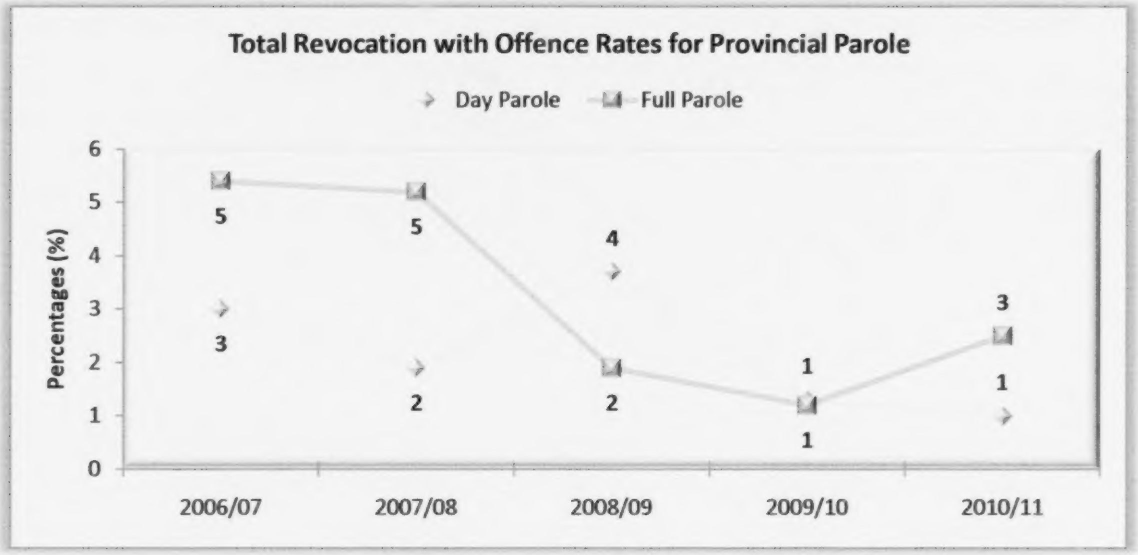
Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture as the outcomes of federal day and full parole.



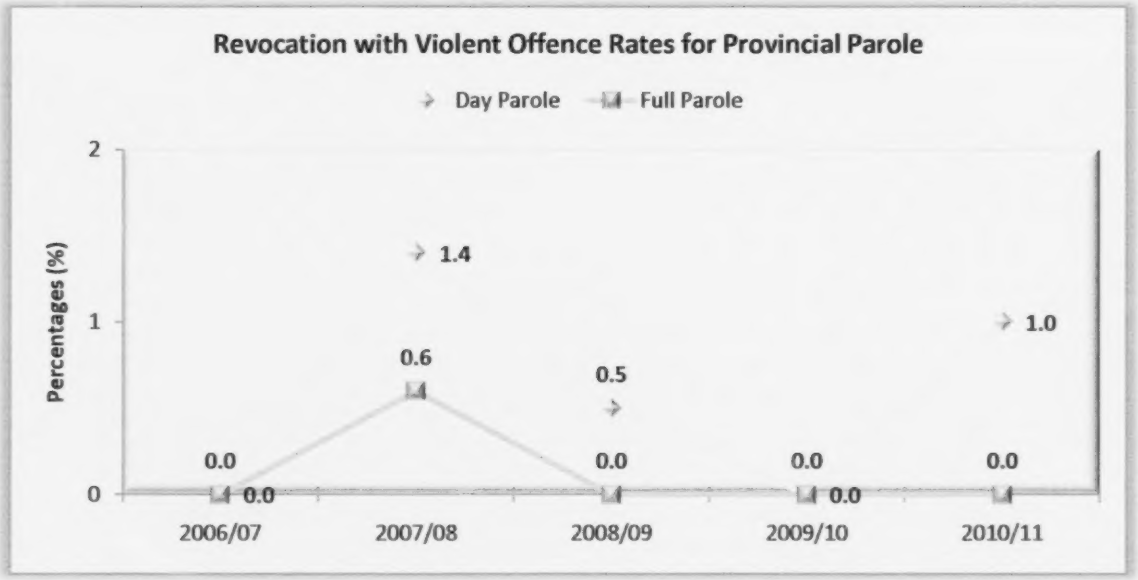
- Successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day and full parole have improved over the last five years.



- In four of the last five years, provincial day parolees were more likely to have their parole revoked due to a breach of condition than provincial full parolees.



- The total revocation with offence rates for provincial parole remained very low in 2010/11: total revocation with offence rates on day parole remained unchanged, while the total revocation with offence rates for full parole increased.



- Very few provincial offenders have been revoked because of violent reoffending on parole during the last five years. Six (6) offenders on provincial day parole and two (2) offenders on provincial full parole have been convicted because of a violent offence in the last five years.

OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

- In comparison with the previous year, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved for all offence types in 2010/11.
- Over the last five years, successful completion rates for offenders released on APR day parole were slightly higher (85%), than for offenders released on regular day parole (84%).
- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, successful completion rates on federal day parole were the highest for Asian offenders (between 92% and 96%) and the lowest for Aboriginal offenders (between 76% and 88%). In 2010/11, successful completion rates improved for all groups, except Asian offenders. However, even with a slight decrease Asian offenders still had the highest day parole successful completion rate.
- In 2010/11, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved for male offenders to 89% (+3%) and for female offenders to 90% (+6%) in comparison with the previous year.
- By region, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved in the Prairie, Quebec and Ontario regions, and decreased slightly in the Atlantic and Pacific regions. The Ontario and Quebec regions have had the highest successful completion rates on federal day parole over the past five years.
- In 2010/11, the rates of revocation for breach of condition on federal day parole decreased for all offence types and for all offender groups, except Asian offenders, where it increased one percentage point.
- Revocation with offence rates on federal day parole declined across Canada, except in the Atlantic region where there was a slight increase.
- In 2010/11, revocation with violent offence rates on federal day parole continued to decline to the lowest in the last five years (0.1%).

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2010/11, successful completion rates for provincial day parole improved to 83% (+2%), with increases in the Prairie and Atlantic regions, and a decrease in the Pacific region. The Pacific region also registered an increase in the revocation for breach of condition rate, while the Prairie and Atlantic regions experienced a decrease.
- No provincial offenders reoffended non-violently on day parole in 2010/11.
- The rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole remained very low. Over the last five years, between 2006/07 and 2010/11, four offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had their provincial day paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

Outcome on full parole is measured separately for offenders serving determinate sentences and for offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Offenders serving indeterminate sentences can never reach warrant expiry as they can only successfully complete their full parole supervision periods by dying. As death is not an indicator of behaviour, these cases are shown separately from those of offenders serving determinate sentences.

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

- Successful completion rates on federal full parole have been consistently improving over the last five years, reaching 77% (+1%) in 2010/11. However, successful completion rates on APR full parole were lower (75%) than the rates for regular full parole (80%) in 2010/11.

- In 2010/11, successful completion rates improved for schedule I-sex (+2%), schedule I-non-sex (+3%) and non-scheduled (+1%) offenders, and remained relatively stable for schedule II offenders.

- Significant improvement in successful completion rates was observed for Aboriginal (+11%), Asian (+3%) and Black (+2%) offenders who completed full parole supervision periods in 2010/11. The successful completion rates remained relatively stable for White offenders.

- In 2010/11, successful completion rates on federal full parole for both, men and women offenders were at 77%, however the rate increased for women offenders by five percentage points, while the rate for men offenders increased by one percentage point.

- Over the last five years, successful completion rates on federal full parole improved in all regions, most notably in the Prairie region, where it increased from 64% in 2006/07 to 77% in 2010/11.

- Revocation with offence rates have been continually decreasing over the past five years, and in 2010/11 it decreased to 6%.

- Revocation with violent offence rates increased slightly for federal offenders released on APR full parole to 0.5% (+0.1%) and for offenders released on regular full parole to 1.6% (+0.2%).

- In comparison with the previous year, the rates of violent reoffending on full parole decreased for Aboriginal and Asian offenders, remained virtually unchanged for Black offenders, and slightly increased for White offenders.

- In 2010/11, for the third consecutive year, female offenders demonstrated zero violent reoffending on federal full parole, while the rates of violent reoffending by male offenders on federal full parole increased slightly.

- Regionally, the rates of violent reoffending have been low over the five-year period, between 0% and 3%.

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

- Between 1994/95 and 2010/11, offenders serving indeterminate sentences had completed 2,649 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 10, 2011, 60% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 16% of the supervision periods had ended because the offender had died while on parole, 14% of the supervision periods were revoked for a breach of condition, 6% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 3% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.

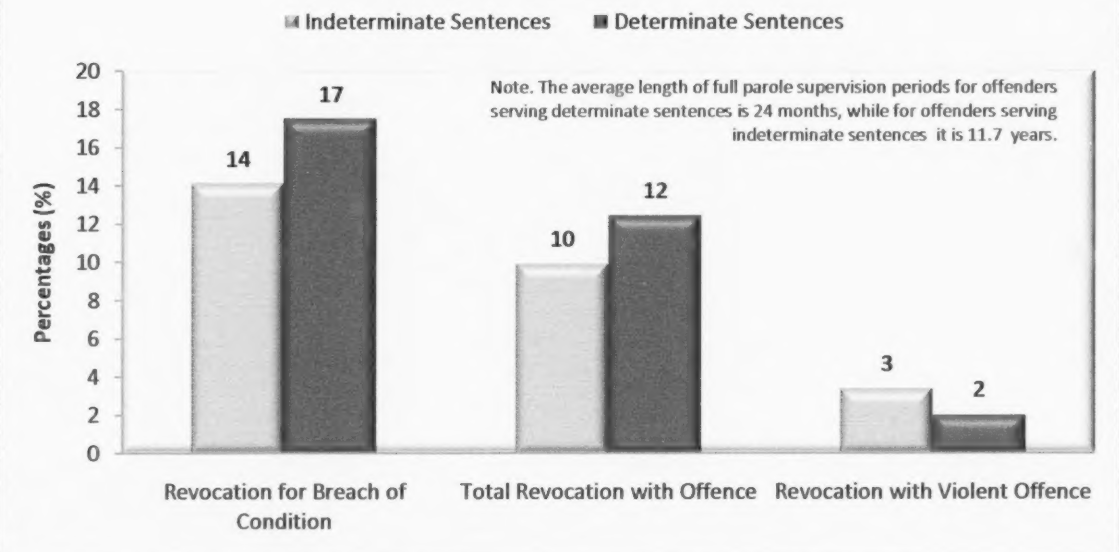
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 11.7 years.

- Over the last seventeen years, the average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders with indeterminate sentences who were revoked for a breach of condition was 5 years, while the average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders with indeterminate sentences who were revoked with an offence was 6 years.

- The majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decrease afterward. Thus, the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer the offender stays on full parole.

- Over the past seventeen years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.7 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence, and 4.8 times more likely to have died than to have their supervision periods revoked with a violent offence.

Comparison of Revocation for Breach of Condition and Revocation with Offence Rates for Offenders on Federal Full Parole between 1994/95 and 2010/11



Note. The average length of full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences is 24 months, while for offenders serving indeterminate sentences it is 11.7 years.

- In comparison with offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences were 18% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of breach of condition; 17% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new offence; but more than one and a half times as likely to have their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence.

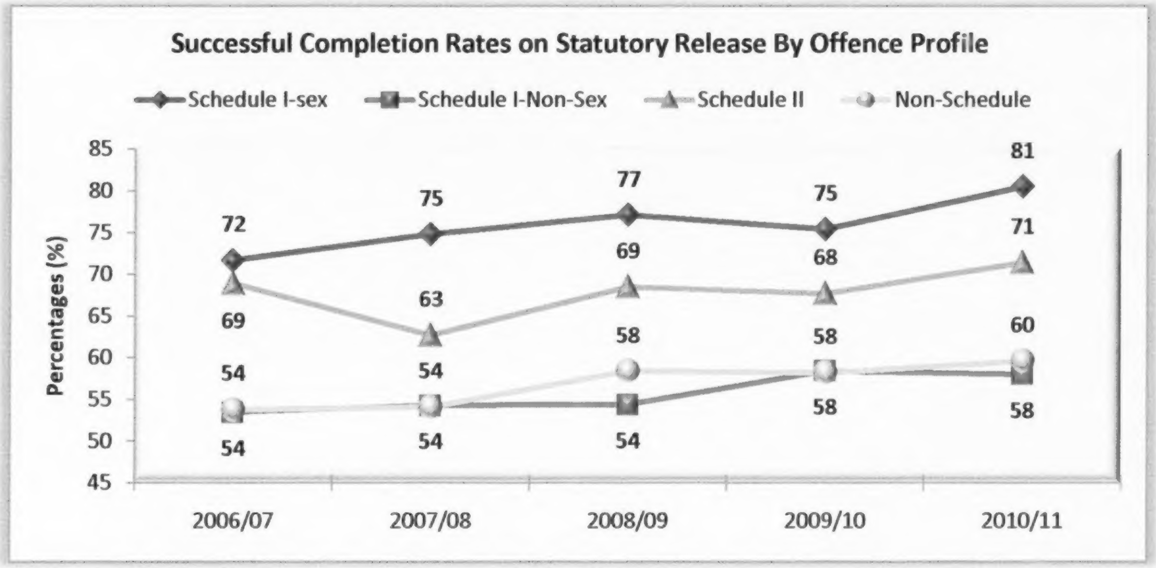
PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

- In 2010/11, the successful completion rate for provincial full parole was 82%. Increases were seen in the Prairie and Pacific regions, and a decrease was seen in the Atlantic region. Conversely, revocation for breach of condition rates rates decreased in the Prairie and Pacific regions, while they increased in the Atlantic region.

- The revocation with offence rates increased in the Prairie and Pacific regions and decreased in the Atlantic region.

- The rates of violent reoffending on provincial full parole remained very low over the last five years. One offender serving a sentence for a schedule I-non-sex offence and one offender serving a sentence for a non-scheduled offence had their provincial full paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE



- In 2010/11, successful completion rates for offenders on statutory release increased slightly to 62% (+1%) in comparison with the previous year, while the revocation for breach of condition rates remained unchanged at 28%.

- Schedule I-sex offenders in 2010/11 were more likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods, and schedule I-non-sex offenders were the least likely.

- Over the last five years, Asian offenders were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods, and Aboriginal offenders were the least likely. However, in 2010/11, successful completion rates improved for all offender groups, except Black offenders.

- Female offenders were more likely than male offenders to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods in 2010/11, however the successful completion rate for female offenders declined to 67% (-2%), while it improved for male offenders 62% (+1%).

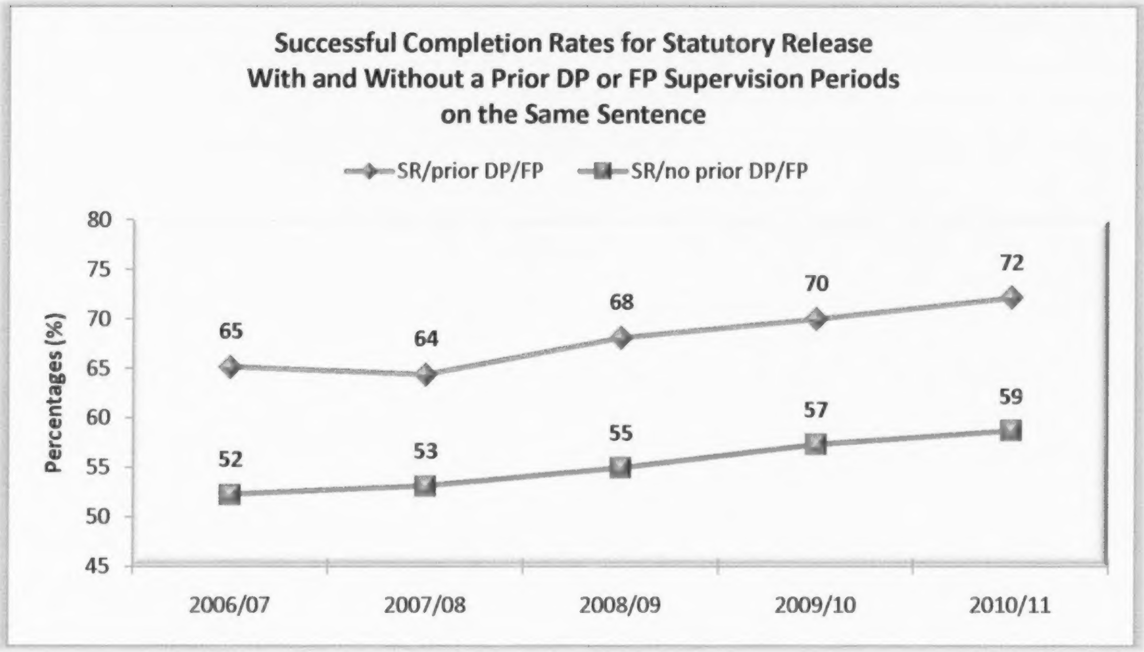
- In 2010/11, the successful completion rates on statutory release improved in the Atlantic (+1%), Quebec (+2%), Ontario (+3%) and Pacific (+2%) regions, and decreased in the Prairie region (-2%).

- In 2010/11, the revocation for breach of condition rates remained fairly stable for all races, except Black offenders, where the rate increased.

- The revocation with offence rate on statutory release declined to 10% (-1%) in 2010/11, and the revocation with violent offence rate declined to 1% (-1%).

- In 2010/11, the revocation with violent offence rates decreased for Asian and White offenders, and increased slightly for Aboriginal and Black offenders.

- Over the five-year period, between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release decreased in all regions.



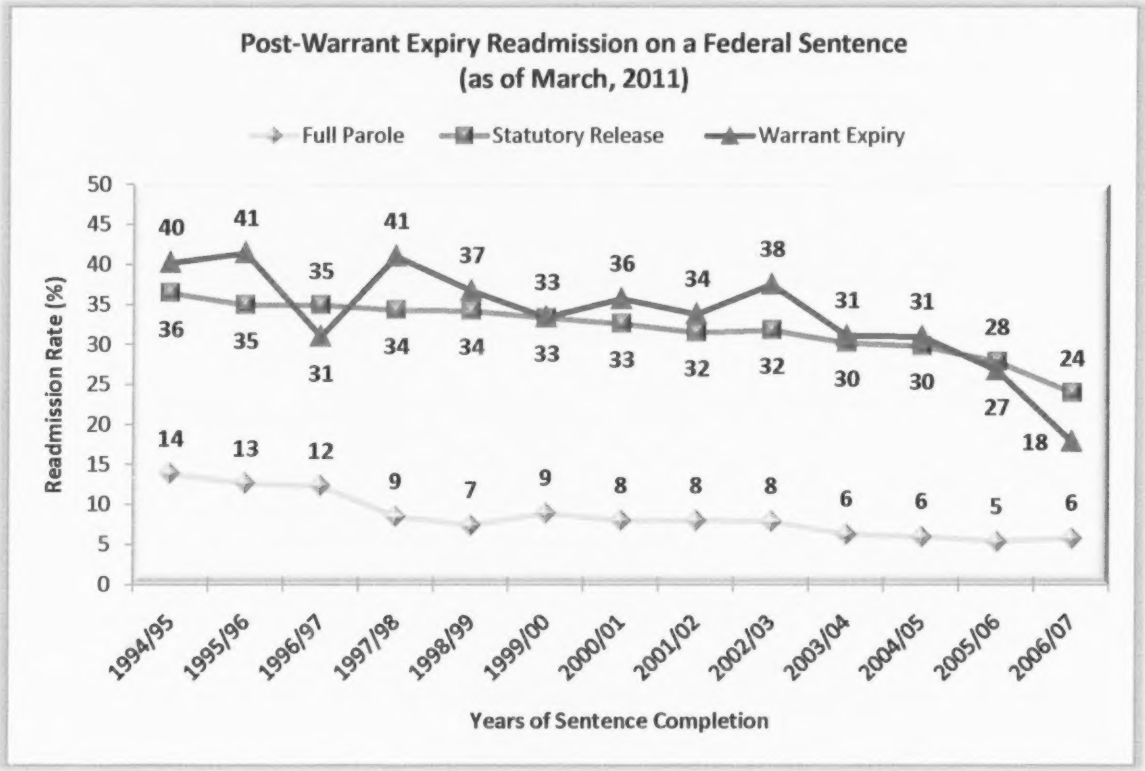
- Over the last five years, the statutory release successful completion rates for offenders who had a day parole or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release supervision period was on average 13% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior supervision period. Two possible explanations for this are:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are less likely to reoffend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision periods.

2. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have learned from their time in the community and are thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION (Tables 151-163)

The post-warrant expiry readmission analysis provides an important insight into the offender's ability in the long term to live a crime-free life in the community after completion of his or her sentence. This information is useful for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 1995/96 and 2000/01), 27% of offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2011.

- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 1995/96 and 2000/01), offenders released at warrant expiry were almost four times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released at statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1995/96 and 2000/01), offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a non-violent offence than a violent offence, while offenders released at warrant expiry were more likely to be readmitted for having committed a violent offence than a non-violent offence. Offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release were only slightly more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a violent offence than for a non-violent offence.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1995/96 to 2000/01), non-scheduled offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and schedule I-sex offenders were the least likely.

- Over the long term, of offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, Aboriginal offenders, were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and Asian offenders were the least likely.

- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on either full parole, statutory release or at warrant expiry, had higher rates of readmission on a federal sentence, and offenders from the Ontario region had the lowest.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

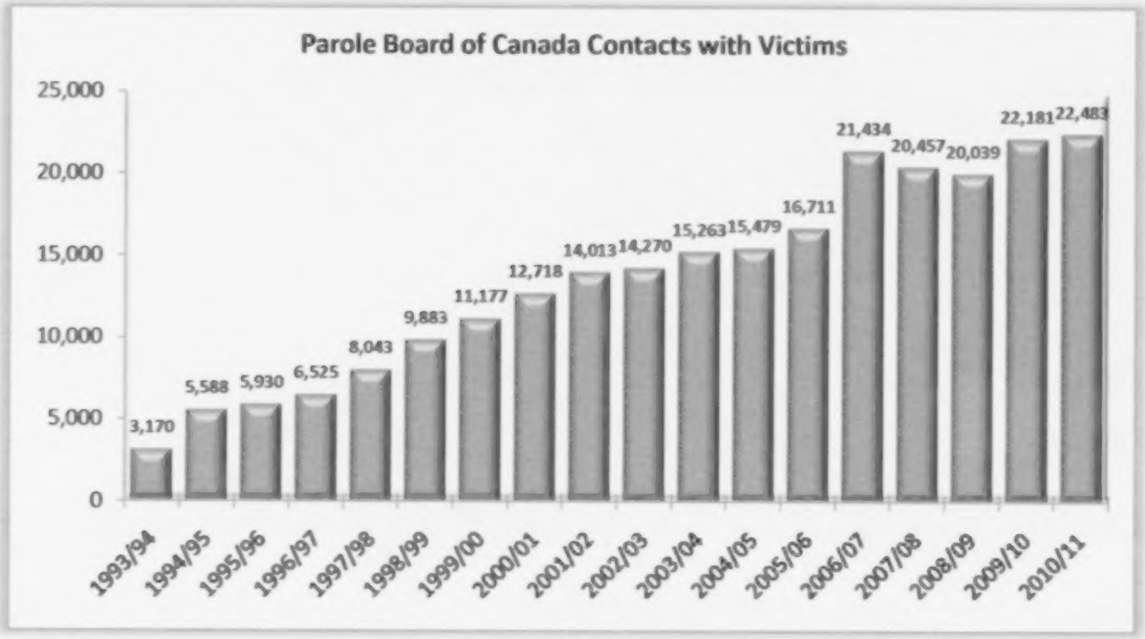
(Tables 164-169)

The Parole Board of Canada is responsible under the *CCRA* for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe PBC hearings or to gain access to the decision registry. Effectiveness in these areas of service and support is a crucial part of the Board's efforts to be accountable to the public and to build credibility and understanding of the conditional release program.

In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that there will be some variances between regions and some significant changes within regional numbers. This is a result of different recording methods between the regions as well as the efforts the Board has made over the last few years to improve relations and contacts with victims and the public.

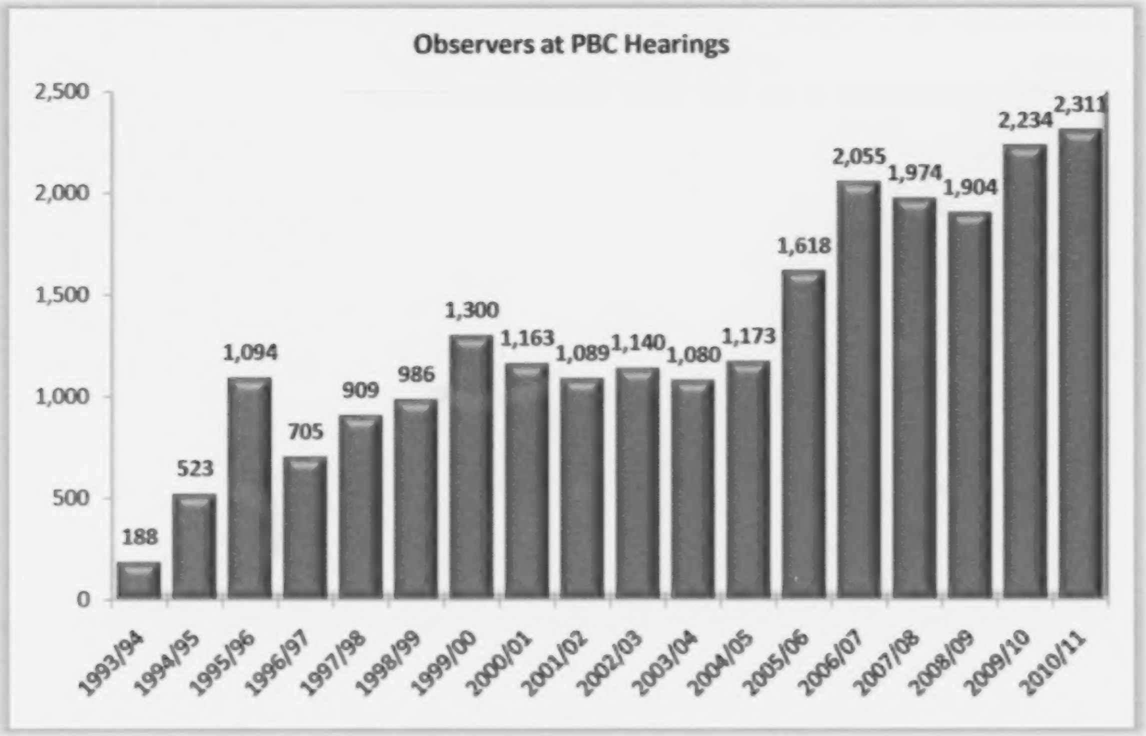
To improve consistency in the collection of statistical data, the forms used were reviewed and modified in consultation with the regions. The amended forms, which have been in use since April 1, 2007, have assisted in improving the consistency of statistics.

INFORMATION SERVICES TO VICTIMS



- In 2010/11, the Parole Board of Canada had almost 22,500 contacts with victims, the highest number since 1993/94. The Ontario and Quebec regions registered the largest increases in contacts with victims from the previous year, 19% and 11% respectively.
- As of March 31, 2011, the number of victims that had registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 6,594.

OBSERVERS AT PBC HEARINGS



- In comparison with the previous year, the Board had 2,311 (+3%) observers at 948 (+12%) hearings in 2010/11, which is the largest number since 1993/94.
- The number of observers attending PBC hearings increased in the Atlantic (+85%) and Ontario (+14%) regions, remained virtually unchanged in the Pacific region (+1), and decreased in the Quebec (-9%) and Prairie (-38%) regions.

VICTIMS SPEAKING AT HEARINGS

Since July 1, 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at PBC parole hearings. Until that time, victims could only present written statements and attend hearings as observers.

- In 2010/11, victims made 237 (+3%) presentations at 137 (+8%) hearings.
- The majority of presentations (89%) were done in person, followed by audiotape presentations, presentations via video conferencing, DVDs and teleconferencing.
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2010/11 was most likely to have been murder, manslaughter or sexual assault.

ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY

- In 2010/11, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased slightly in comparison with the previous year to 5,689 (-0.6%).

- All regions, except the Pacific region (-21%) registered increases: Atlantic (+22%), Quebec (+11%), Ontario (+13%), and Prairies (+5%)

PARDON DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

(Tables 170-175)

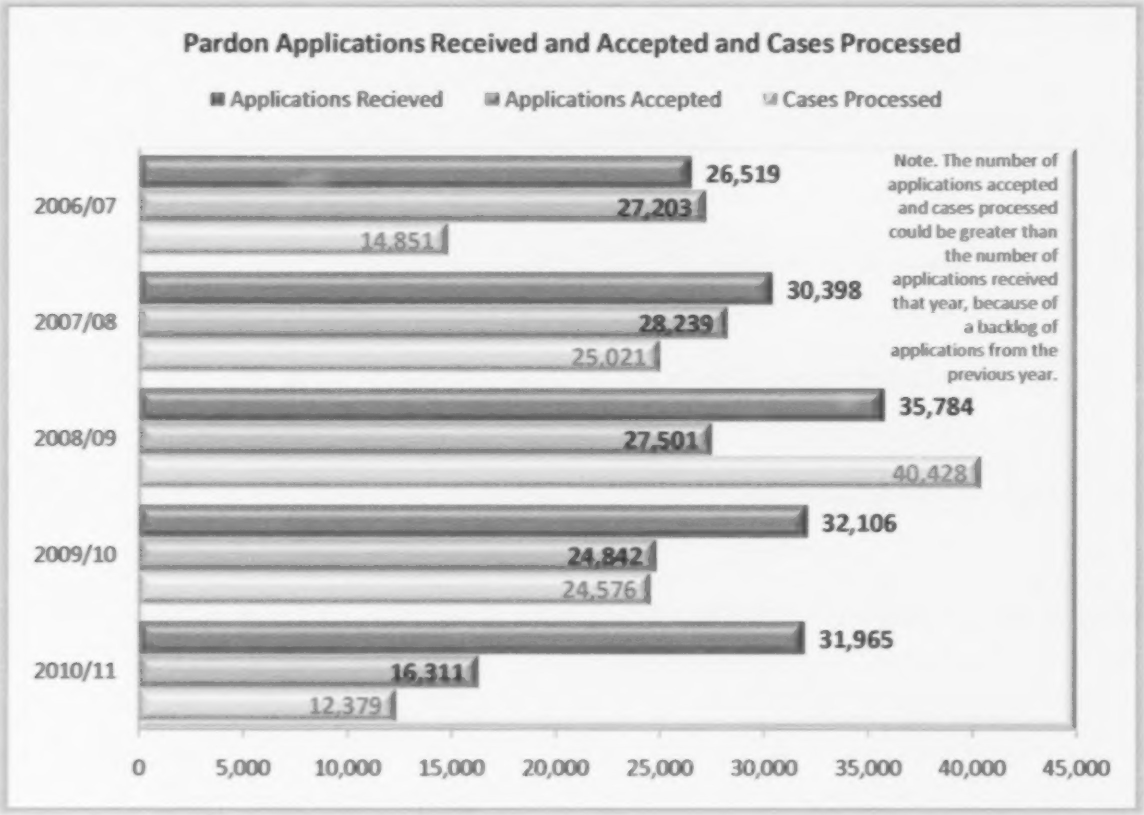
The Clemency and Pardon program involves the review of pardon applications, the issuing of pardons and the rendering of pardon decisions and clemency recommendations.

PARDON PROGRAM

A pardon is a formal attempt to remove the stigma of being found guilty of a federal offence for people who, having satisfied the sentence imposed and a specified waiting period, have shown themselves to be law-abiding citizens. The *Criminal Records Act* (*CRA*) was originally created in 1970. It grants the Parole Board of Canada exclusive jurisdiction to issue, grant, deny, or revoke pardons for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A received Royal Assent and came into force. The Bill amended the *Criminal Records Act* by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon: a) it changed the waiting periods from 3 to 5 years for summary offences; b) it changed the waiting period from 5 to 10 years for indictable offences.

DECISION TRENDS



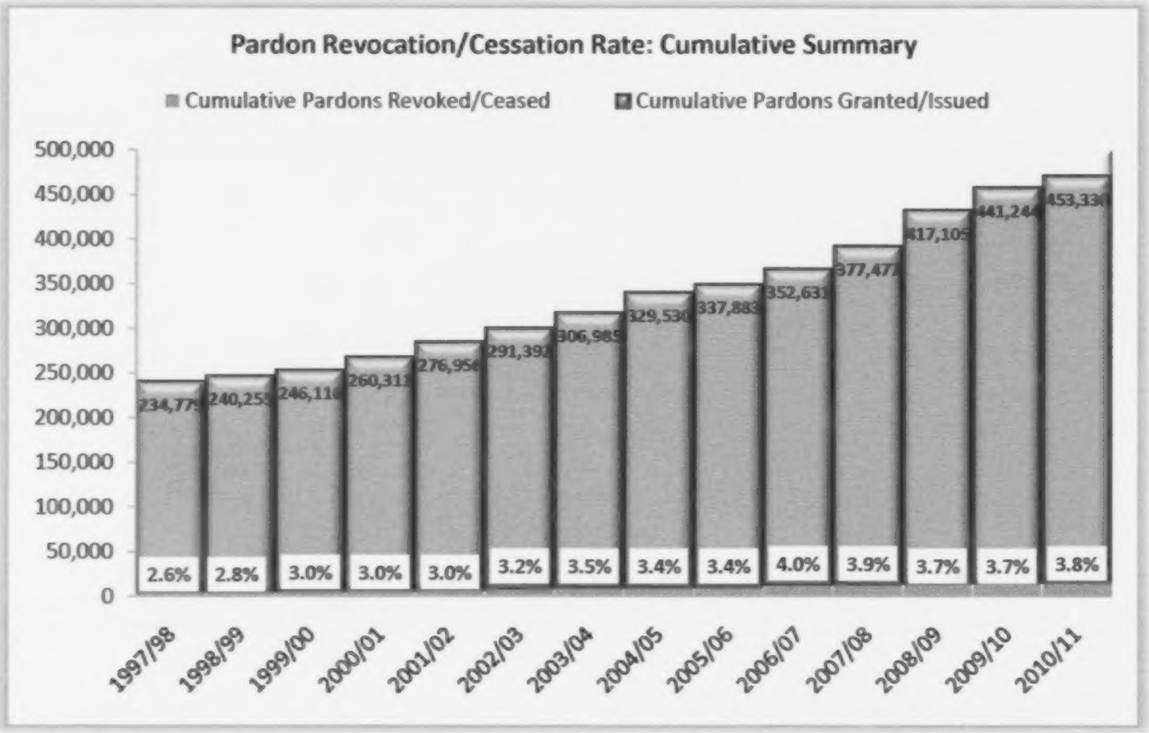
- Over the last five years, the Board has been receiving on average more than 31,000 pardon applications a year, however it has accepted about 25,000 (or 79%).

- In comparison with the previous, year, in 2010/11, the Board received 31,965 applications (-0.4%) and accepted 16,311 applications (-34%). The applications, which were not accepted, were returned as incomplete, or as inadmissible, or because the Board did not have jurisdiction to consider the application.

- In 2010/11, the PBC made 12,379 pardon decisions resulting in 76% pardons granted (+10%), 22% pardons issued (-10%), and 2% pardons denied (0%).

PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME

- In 2010/11, the number of pardons revoked or which ceased to exist increased to 1,126 (+22%). It included 71 pardons revoked by PBC (-63%), and 1,055 pardons that ceased to exist on RCMP or PBC authority (+45%).



- Over the last 14 years, the cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remains relatively low, indicating that most pardoned citizens remained crime free.

- In 2010/11, the cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate grew 0.15%.

- The average processing time of pardon applications in 2010/11 was 3.5 months.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the Letters Patent and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances, where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a myriad of reasons with employment being by far the most frequently used. Some other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS

	Up to 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Requests	698	11	29	21	18	18	24	21	37	31	908
Granted	181	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	186
Denied	108	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	117
Discontinued	393	16	4	26	19	22	14	21	15	32	562

Note: These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

- At the end of 2010, there were 51 active clemency cases.
- In the last five years, four clemency requests have been granted, five have been denied and 104 requests have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.

INTERNAL SERVICES

(Tables 176-178)

As the Government of Canada is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending, the Board must ensure that its programs are managed effectively and efficiently. Critical issues of public safety in tight timeframes and amid public scrutiny must be balanced with the modernization of human resources management and the transformation of the workforce.

PBC REFERENCE LEVELS

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM ACTIVITY* ($ Millions)

Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2006/07	$33.9	78%	$6.7	15%	$2.8	6%	$0.0	0%	$43.4
2007/08	$34.3	79%	$6.2	14%	$2.9	7%	$0.0	0%	$43.4
2008/09	$38.4	79%	$7.1	15%	$3.1	6%	$0.0	0%	$48.6
2009/10	$34.0	72%	$6.1	13%	$2.8	6%	$4.4	9%	$47.3
2010/11	$33.8	73%	$5.7	12%	$2.1	5%	$4.4	10%	$46.0

* In fiscal year 2005/06, the Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements were changed from business lines to strategic outcomes. This table has thus been converted to reflect this new requirement. However, as the Board has only one strategic outcome, the table reflects expenditures by program activity.

- In 2010/11, the total funds available to the PBC amounted to $49.7 million. Of this total $1.7 million of the funds were not accessible as they were held in frozen allotments pending legislative changes. This resulted in an accessible total of $48.0 million. Against this total, the Board expended $46.0 million or approximately 96% of the funds accessible.

- The Board has one strategic outcome, which is "Conditional Release and Pardon Decisions and Decision Processes that Safeguard Canadian Communities", with four program activities: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations and Internal Services. Conditional Release Decisions is the most resource intensive area, accounting for 73% of the Board expenditures.

- The Board also receives revenues as a result of the user fee for the processing of pardon applications. The fee increased in December 2010 from $50 to $150. For every fee received, the split was as follows: $15 were allocated to the RCMP and $19 were allocated for Accommodations costs to Public Works and Government Services Canada and the balance of $116 were allocated to the Board. In 2010/11, the user fee generated total revenues of $1,147,900. The PBC portion was $837,621.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (As of May 09, 2011)

Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	93	37	130	57	73	103	79
Atlantic	33	2	35	16	19	22	63
Quebec	47	9	56	1	55	45	80
Ontario	44	5	49	46	3	6	12
Prairies	53	14	67	66	1	5	7
Pacific	43	8	51	49	2	5	10
Canada	**313**	**75**	**388**	**235**	**153**	**186**	**48%**
Percent	81%	19%	100%	61%	39%		

- As of May 9, 2011, the Board's staff consisted of 388 employees, 19% males and 81% females. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (33:2), and the lowest was at the National Office (93:37).

- For 61% of employees the first official language was English and for 39% of employees it was French. Forty-eight percent (48%) of staff were bilingual with the percentage being 79% at the National Office.

- On May 9, 2011, five percent of the Board's staff were Aboriginal and eight percent were visible minorities.

- The Board's employees with disabilities accounted for five percent of the staff.

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of June 21, 2011)

Region	Females	Males	Total Board members	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	2	3	5	2	3	4	80
Atlantic	4	7	11	7	4	5	45
Quebec	5	9	14	2	12	10	71
Ontario	5	14	19	19	0	1	5
Prairies	6	13	19	19	0	0	0
Pacific	7	6	13	13	0	0	0
Canada	**29**	**52**	**81**	**62**	**19**	**20**	**25%**
Percent	36%	64%	100%	77%	23%		

- As of June 21, 2011, the Board had a total of 81 Board members (43 full-time and 38 part-time).
- Women represented 36% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 77% of Board members was English and French was the first official language of 23% of Board members. Twenty-five percent (25%) of all Board members were bilingual.
- The professional background of the majority of Board members was in the field of criminal justice (78%), and 88% of all Board members had a university education.

APPENDIX

All tables are presented in a simple cross tabulation format, usually following a five-year period. Where possible, the information in each section is presented at the national and regional levels and by offence type, by Aboriginal and race as well as by gender. The tables will have explanatory notes where necessary and appropriate. The order of the tables follows the same thematic sequence as indexed in the main body of the report.

It should be noted that some of the data included may be different than reported in previous years. This is due to ongoing updates and refinements to the Offender Management System (OMS) and the Conditional Release Information Management System (CRIMS).

It should also be noted that due to rounding, the total of percentages in summary tables may not always equal 100%.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 1 **Source: PBC and CSC**

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2	8,248	40.8	20,212	—
1991/92	12,719	59.9	8,532	40.1	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5	8,749	40.5	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3	8,919	39.7	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8	8,465	37.2	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9	8,367	37.1	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4	8,163	36.6	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0	8,583	39.0	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2	9,016	40.8	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4	9,135	41.6	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9	8,911	41.1	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6	8,589	40.4	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,371	39.8	21,025	-1.1
2003/04	12,413	59.8	8,339	40.2	20,752	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6	8,218	39.4	20,841	0.4
2005/06	12,671	60.2	8,365	39.8	21,036	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434	38.3	22,016	1.8
2008/09	13,289	60.4	8,716	39.6	22,005	0.0
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1
2010/11	14,219	62.2	8,644	37.8	22,863	2.8

Note: Excluded as of April 10, 2011 were: escapees (122), those on bail (72), and UAL (483).

DEFINITION: Incarcerated population includes: offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release).

Conditional Release population includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release and those on long term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

Table 2 **Source: PBC and CSC**

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	2,149	9.9	5,245	24.3	5,818	26.9	5,214	24.1	3,194	14.8	21,620
2007/08	2,227	10.1	5,256	23.9	5,969	27.1	5,284	24.0	3,280	14.9	22,016
2008/09	2,177	9.9	5,276	24.0	6,007	27.3	5,332	24.2	3,213	14.6	22,005
2009/10	2,239	10.1	5,317	23.9	6,198	27.9	5,374	24.2	3,112	14.0	22,240
2010/11	2,228	9.7	5,430	23.8	6,455	28.2	5,597	24.5	3,153	13.8	22,863

Table 3 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	1,371	10.4	3,077	23.4	3,511	26.7	3,354	25.5	1,858	14.1	13,171
2007/08	1,361	10.0	3,248	23.9	3,671	27.0	3,367	24.8	1,935	14.2	13,582
2008/09	1,335	10.0	3,091	23.3	3,673	27.6	3,329	25.1	1,861	14.0	13,289
2009/10	1,331	9.8	3,102	22.9	3,863	28.5	3,465	25.6	1,770	13.1	13,531
2010/11	1,337	9.4	3,187	22.4	4,098	28.8	3,711	26.1	1,886	13.3	14,219

Note: Excluded as of April 10, 2011 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 23 Quebec, 48 Ontario, 18 Prairies and 31 Pacific) and those on bail (3 Atlantic, 12 Quebec, 32 Ontario, 14 Prairies and 11 Pacific).

Table 4 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	2,580	19.6	320	2.4	889	6.7	8,848	67.2	534	4.1	13,171
2007/08	2,657	19.6	363	2.7	991	7.3	8,937	65.8	634	4.7	13,582
2008/09	2,618	19.7	354	2.7	1,060	8.0	8,607	64.8	650	4.9	13,289
2009/10	2,793	20.6	380	2.8	1,144	8.5	8,563	63.3	651	4.8	13,531
2010/11	3,057	21.5	415	2.9	1,297	9.1	8,679	61.0	771	5.4	14,219

Table 5 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	12,695	96.4	476	3.6	13,171
2007/08	13,087	96.4	495	3.6	13,582
2008/09	12,789	96.2	500	3.8	13,289
2009/10	13,028	96.3	503	3.7	13,531
2010/11	13,650	96.0	569	4.0	14,219

Table 6 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709
2010/11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,177	36.8	299	3.5	8,644

Note: As of April 10, 2011, excluded UAL from supervision in 2010/11 were 84 DP (7.4% of total DPs), 136 FP (3.4% of total FPs), 259 SR (8.2% of total SRs) and 4 LTS (1.3% of total LTSs).

Table 7 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION

Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	Day Parole	99	270	311	299	266	1,245
	Full Parole	393	1,067	1,113	800	624	3,997
	Statutory Release	274	790	832	727	415	3,038
	Long-Term Supervision	12	41	51	34	31	169
	Total	**778**	**2,168**	**2,307**	**1,860**	**1,336**	**8,449**
2007/08	Day Parole	136	267	302	294	241	1,240
	Full Parole	403	997	1,097	826	646	3,969
	Statutory Release	314	684	835	764	419	3,016
	Long-Term Supervision	13	60	64	33	39	209
	Total	**866**	**2,008**	**2,298**	**1,917**	**1,345**	**8,434**
2008/09	Day Parole	112	277	280	254	222	1,145
	Full Parole	387	1,029	1,113	834	644	4,007
	Statutory Release	329	805	864	870	443	3,311
	Long-Term Supervision	14	74	77	45	43	253
	Total	**842**	**2,185**	**2,334**	**2,003**	**1,352**	**8,716**
2009/10	Day Parole	136	287	292	284	231	1,230
	Full Parole	434	1,061	1,070	815	622	4,002
	Statutory Release	324	789	892	755	447	3,207
	Long-Term Supervision	14	78	81	55	42	270
	Total	**908**	**2,215**	**2,335**	**1,909**	**1,342**	**8,709**
2010/11	Day Parole	116	296	266	243	207	1128
	Full Parole	461	1,081	1,090	806	602	4,040
	Statutory Release	299	772	920	779	407	3,177
	Long-Term Supervision	15	93	81	58	52	299
	Total	**891**	**2,242**	**2,357**	**1,886**	**1,268**	**8,644**

Note: Excluded as of April 10, 2011 were: UAL (28 Atlantic, 132 Quebec, 122 Ontario, 121 Prairies and 80 Pacific).

Table 8 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE

Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	1,094	12.9	387	4.6	524	6.2	6,052	71.6	392	4.6	8,449
2007/08	1,146	13.6	392	4.6	513	6.1	5,971	70.8	412	4.9	8,434
2008/09	1,171	13.4	410	4.7	563	6.5	6,086	69.8	486	5.6	8,716
2009/10	1,196	13.7	391	4.5	602	6.9	6,019	69.1	501	5.8	8,709
2010/11	1,179	13.6	400	4.6	628	7.3	5,967	69.0	470	5.4	8,644

Table 9 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	7,936	93.9	513	6.1	8,449
2007/08	7,873	93.3	561	6.7	8,434
2008/09	8,141	93.4	575	6.6	8,716
2009/10	8,145	93.5	564	6.3	8,709
2010/11	8,114	93.9	530	6.1	8,644

Table 10 Source: PBC and CSC

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	Day Parole	16	-	1	22	6	45
	Full Parole	80	-	-	47	82	209
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**96**	**-**	**1**	**69**	**88**	**254**
2007/08	Day Parole	6	-	-	17	39	62
	Full Parole	70	-	-	42	85	197
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Total	**76**	**-**	**-**	**61**	**124**	**261**
2008/09	Day Parole	13	-	-	18	35	66
	Full Parole	42	-	-	40	43	125
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Total	**55**	**-**	**-**	**60**	**78**	**193**
2009/10	Day Parole	16	-	-	16	36	68
	Full Parole	46	2	1	30	45	124
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**62**	**2**	**1**	**46**	**81**	**192**
2010/11	Day Parole	10	-	-	18	34	62
	Full Parole	36	-	-	20	37	93
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**46**	**-**	**-**	**38**	**71**	**155**

Note: Excluded as of April 10, 2011 were: UAL (6 Atlantic, 3 Prairies and 5 Pacific).
The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the other three regions upon parole release or on an exchange of service.

Table 11 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)

Region	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	06/07	14	10	40	13	22
	07/08	14	10	39	16	21
	08/09	14	11	39	18	18
	09/10	14	11	37	21	17
	10/11	15	11	35	19	19
Quebec	06/07	20	12	39	17	12
	07/08	20	12	39	18	11
	08/09	21	13	37	17	12
	09/10	21	13	35	17	14
	10/11	21	13	33	16	16
Ontario	06/07	21	12	38	14	16
	07/08	21	12	37	16	15
	08/09	21	12	36	16	15
	09/10	22	13	34	17	14
	10/11	21	13	33	16	17
Prairie	06/07	13	13	42	17	16
	07/08	13	13	41	18	15
	08/09	13	13	40	19	14
	09/10	14	14	40	19	13
	10/11	13	13	39	18	16
Pacific	06/07	26	11	37	11	15
	07/08	26	11	37	11	15
	08/09	27	11	36	12	14
	09/10	28	12	36	11	13
	10/11	28	12	34	10	17

Table 12 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2010/11 by REGION (%)

Region		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	17	12	39	13	20
	CR	13	9	30	29	19
Quebec	INC	20	15	37	12	16
	CR	22	12	28	23	16
Ontario	INC	22	15	36	12	16
	CR	19	9	29	23	20
Prairies	INC	12	14	43	14	17
	CR	16	12	31	27	15
Pacific	INC	28	13	38	5	17
	CR	28	10	28	16	18

Table 13 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

Race	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Aboriginal	06/07	18	15	48	6	13
	07/08	18	15	47	7	13
	08/09	19	16	46	7	13
	09/10	19	16	46	7	12
	10/11	18	15	45	7	15
Asian	06/07	14	4	26	48	7
	07/08	14	5	25	49	7
	08/09	14	5	26	48	7
	09/10	14	5	25	48	8
	10/11	14	5	22	46	13
Black	06/07	15	10	44	23	8
	07/08	15	9	42	25	9
	08/09	15	9	42	24	9
	09/10	16	9	41	25	10
	10/11	15	9	39	24	12
White	06/07	20	11	37	14	17
	07/08	20	12	37	15	16
	08/09	21	12	36	16	16
	09/10	21	13	34	16	16
	10/11	21	13	32	15	18
Other	06/07	17	11	32	29	11
	07/08	15	11	33	31	11
	08/09	15	11	32	30	12
	09/10	16	11	31	31	12
	10/11	15	11	31	27	17

Table 14 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)

Gender	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Male	06/07	19	12	39	14	15
	07/08	19	11	39	16	15
	08/09	20	13	38	16	14
	09/10	20	13	36	16	14
	10/11	20	13	35	15	17
Female	06/07	16	3	37	29	15
	07/08	16	3	37	30	14
	08/09	15	3	35	31	16
	09/10	17	3	35	30	16
	10/11	17	3	35	27	19

Return to the Section Offender Population

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 15 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Warrant of Committal	5,109 59%	5,002 59%	4,827 58%	5,230 62%	5,434 65%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	376	401	393	297	276
• Full Parole	270	248	240	216	220
• Stat. Release	1,491	1,547	1,557	1,526	1,368
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	17	12	11	13	21
• Full Parole	33	33	45	31	30
• Stat. Release	264	252	215	221	219
With offence					
• Day Parole	182	138	129	84	66
• Full Parole	124	134	100	101	81
• Stat. Release	615	613	574	551	488
Sub-Total – Revocations	**3,372** 39%	**3,378** 39%	**3,264** 40%	**3,040** 36%	**2,769** 33%
Other*	127 1%	173 2%	172 2%	105 1%	133 2%
Total Admissions	8,608	8,553	8,263	8,375	8,336
Total Offenders	8,352	8,298	8,012	8,159	8,149

*Other includes transfers in from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 16 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
Region	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**
Atlantic	595	416	589	416	556	405	634	366	575	388
Quebec	1,007	723	1,067	702	1,054	599	1,125	606	1,171	529
Ontario	1,357	713	1,303	767	1,342	715	1,454	621	1,509	567
Prairies	1,549	1,117	1,458	1,043	1,376	1,087	1,513	1,043	1,678	908
Pacific	601	403	585	450	499	458	504	404	501	377
Canada	**5,109**	**3,372**	**5,002**	**3,378**	**4,827**	**3,264**	**5,230**	**3,040**	**5,434**	**2,769**

Note: Exlcuded were "other" admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 17 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2006/07 and 2010/11)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	3,377	38.1	836	70.5	1,824	61.3	11,370	41.8	1,292	68.2
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1,549	17.5	87	7.3	356	12.0	4,789	17.6	122	6.4
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	444	5.0	19	1.6	78	2.6	838	3.1	38	2.0
Revocation with Offence	938	10.6	46	3.9	148	5.0	2,759	10.1	89	4.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2,464	27.8	138	11.6	512	17.2	7,020	25.8	292	15.4
Other	102	1.1	60	5.1	59	2.0	428	1.6	61	3.2
Total	**8,874**		**1,186**		**2,977**		**27,204**		**1,894**	

***DEFINITION**: Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 18 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2006/07 and 2010/11)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	17,295	43.6	1,404	57.6
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6,722	16.9	181	7.4
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1,388	3.5	29	1.2
Revocation with Offence	3,832	9.7	148	6.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	9,803	24.7	623	25.6
Other	657	1.7	53	2.2
Total	**39,697**		**2,438**	

***DEFINITION**: Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 19 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	211	2.5	226	2.6	227	2.7	234	2.8	219	2.6
Schedule I sex	706	8.2	719	8.4	753	9.1	805	9.6	773	9.3
Schedule I non-sex	3,770	43.8	3,621	42.3	3,474	42.0	3,388	40.5	3,413	40.9
Schedule II	1,434	16.7	1,596	18.7	1,628	19.7	1,757	21.0	1,662	19.9
Non-scheduled	2,487	28.9	2,391	28.0	2,181	26.4	2,191	26.2	2,269	27.2
Total Admissions	**8,608**		**8,553**		**8,263**		**8,375**		**8,336**	

Table 20 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE
for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)

Offence Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.7
Schedule I sex	10.6	4.8	11.3	4.3	12.7	4.0	12.5	4.9	12.0	4.4
Schedule I non-sex	40.4	49.2	38.1	49.2	37.4	49.7	36.1	48.1	36.5	50.1
Schedule II	20.1	11.1	21.9	13.2	22.8	14.4	23.6	16.3	22.1	15.0
Non-scheduled	26.3	32.7	26.0	30.7	24.2	29.3	24.8	28.3	26.9	27.8
Total Admissions	**5,109**	**3,372**	**5,002**	**3,378**	**4,827**	**3,264**	**5,230**	**3,040**	**5,434**	**2,769**

Note: Exlcuded were "other" admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Return to the Section Federal Admissions

FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 21 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS

Release Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2,242	28	2,284	28	2,132	25	2,136	26	2,057	27
Full Parole	170	2	158	2	221	3	175	2	150	2
Stat. Release	5,249	65	5,485	66	5,764	68	5,552	68	5,092	67
WED	231	3	214	3	203	2	210	3	210	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	32	0	43	1	36	0	33	0	39	1
Total WED	263	3	257	3	239	3	243	3	249	3
Sub-Total	7,924		8,184		8,356		8,106		7,548	
Other*	103	1	85	1	119	1	98	1	96	1
Total Releases	**8,027**		**8,269**		**8,475**		**8,204**		**7,644**	
Total Offenders	**7,339**		**7,522**		**7,698**		**7,503**		**7,066**	

* Other includes death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

Table 22 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION

Region	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Atlantic	893	1,019	1,009	979	960
Quebec	1,764	1,696	1,866	1,753	1,743
Ontario	2,003	1,994	2,073	1,979	1,848
Prairies	2,366	2,509	2,468	2,448	2,241
Pacific	1,001	1,051	1,059	1,045	852
Canada	**8,027**	**8,269**	**8,475**	**8,204**	**7,644**

Table 23 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2006/07 and 2010/11)

Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1,415	17	543	51	632	26	7,727	29	534	35
Full Parole	70	1	94	9	132	5	464	2	114	7
Statutory Release	6,386	77	414	39	1,594	65	17,935	67	813	53
Warrant Expiry	347	4	15	1	99	4	556	2	51	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	49	1	3	0	7	0	114	0	10	1
Total	**8,267**		**1,069**		**2,464**		**26,796**		**1,522**	

Note: Excluded releases from 2006/07 to 2010/11 were 6 transfers to foreign countries, 261 deceased, and 234 other for a total of 501.

Table 24 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2006/07 and 2010/11)

Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	9,771	26	1,080	48
Full Parole	779	2	95	4
Statutory Release	26,070	68	1,072	47
Warrant Expiry	1,049	3	19	1
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	181	0	2	0
Total	**37,850**		**2,268**	

Note: Excluded releases from 2006/07 to 2010/11 were 6 transfers to foreign countries, 261 deceased, and 234 other for a total of 501.

Table 25 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	213	40	290	24	266	20	479	31	158	24	1,406	27
2007/08	240	39	286	25	287	21	472	27	170	26	1,455	27
2008/09	225	35	275	22	286	20	464	26	176	25	1,426	25
2009/10	211	34	225	20	226	17	442	26	183	26	1,287	23
2010/11	175	30	195	17	213	17	329	21	129	23	1,041	20

Table 26 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	326	60	919	76	1,045	80	1,065	69	488	76	3,843	73
2007/08	371	61	846	75	1,063	79	1,265	73	485	74	4,030	73
2008/09	411	65	976	78	1,115	80	1,297	74	539	75	4,338	75
2009/10	413	66	915	80	1,134	83	1,269	74	534	74	4,265	77
2010/11	404	70	921	83	1,048	83	1,246	79	432	77	4,051	80

Note: These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 27 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	117	22	472	39	323	25	440	28	214	33	1,566	30
2007/08	147	24	429	38	317	23	548	32	214	33	1,655	30
2008/09	162	25	451	36	357	25	567	32	209	29	1,746	30
2009/10	158	25	395	35	393	29	547	32	208	29	1,701	31
2010/11	143	25	376	34	383	30	560	36	158	28	1,620	32

Table 28 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	209	39	447	37	722	55	625	40	274	42	2,277	43
2007/08	224	37	417	37	746	55	717	41	271	41	2,375	43
2008/09	249	39	525	42	758	54	730	41	330	46	2,592	45
2009/10	255	41	520	46	741	54	722	42	326	45	2,564	46
2010/11	261	45	545	49	665	53	686	44	274	49	2,431	48

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Table 29 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	0	0	4	9	1	1	2	3	0	0	7	3
2007/08	2	8	5	7	0	0	5	9	0	0	12	6
2008/09	1	7	2	3	3	6	3	6	1	4	10	5
2009/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	2	1
2010/11	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	5	1	4	6	3

Table 30 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	23	100	42	91	73	99	58	97	28	100	224	97
2007/08	23	92	63	93	43	100	50	91	23	100	202	94
2008/09	14	93	60	97	49	94	47	94	23	96	193	95
2009/10	11	100	55	100	44	100	83	99	15	94	208	99
2010/11	21	100	46	96	52	100	62	95	23	96	204	97

Note: These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 31 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	9	39	5	11	19	26	12	20	9	32	54	23
2007/08	7	28	14	21	7	16	11	20	10	43	49	23
2008/09	3	20	15	24	3	6	10	20	7	29	38	19
2009/10	3	27	18	33	3	7	9	11	7	44	40	19
2010/11	1	5	12	25	9	17	6	9	5	21	33	16

Table 32 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	14	61	37	80	54	73	46	77	19	68	170	74
2007/08	16	64	49	72	36	84	39	71	13	57	153	71
2008/09	11	73	45	73	46	88	37	74	16	67	155	76
2009/10	8	73	37	67	41	93	74	88	8	50	168	80
2010/11	20	95	34	71	43	83	56	86	18	75	171	81

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Table 33 Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR

Release Type		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Day Parole to Full Parole	Atlantic	186	178	195	205	222
	Quebec	296	258	308	325	355
	Ontario	301	292	289	251	270
	Prairies	337	344	336	314	332
	Pacific	121	171	139	116	100
Total		**1,241**	**1,243**	**1,267**	**1,211**	**1,279**
Day Parole to Stat. Release	Atlantic	52	53	52	49	51
	Quebec	104	80	83	112	102
	Ontario	105	113	108	114	109
	Prairies	139	117	138	119	136
	Pacific	70	68	75	86	72
Total		**470**	**431**	**456**	**480**	**470**
All Graduations	Atlantic	238	231	247	254	273
	Quebec	400	338	391	437	457
	Ontario	406	405	397	365	379
	Prairies	476	461	474	433	468
	Pacific	191	239	214	202	172
Total		**1,711**	**1,674**	**1,723**	**1,691**	**1,749**

Return to the Section Federal Releases

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISIONS

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Table 34 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES (%)

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2006/07	85	95	96	83	85	71	98	82	79	74	91	80
2007/08	93	92	92	86	90	69	94	81	83	53	91	79
2008/09	67	100	95	86	87	60	78	83	79	57	85	78
2009/10	86	78	89	89	86	71	90	79	81	55	87	80
2010/11	89	82	92	90	76	47	83	84	93	56	87	77

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 35 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2006/07	92	83	-	60	-	71	-	-	50	86	91	80
2007/08	91	81	-	71	-	69	-	-	100	86	91	79
2008/09	86	81	-	68	-	74	-	-	0	100	85	78
2009/10	87	81	-	79	-	77	-	-	100	67	87	80
2010/11	86	78	-	78	-	71	-	-	100	100	87	77
5-year Average	**88**	**81**	**-**	**71**	**-**	**72**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**88**	**88**	**79**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 36 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2006/07	90	69	50	83	93	55	92	84	80	50	91	80
2007/08	92	71	-	40	90	64	90	82	100	40	91	79
2008/09	77	81	67	57	88	72	89	78	83	77	85	78
2009/10	84	78	80	100	100	86	87	80	86	64	87	80
2010/11	81	77	100	0	100	90	86	77	75	60	87	77
5-year Average	**85**	**75**	**74**	**56**	**94**	**73**	**89**	**80**	**85**	**58**	**88**	**79**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 37 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES
for TEMPORARY ABSENCES
by GENDER (%)

Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2006/07	90	79	100	84
2007/08	90	79	100	62
2008/09	85	79	88	63
2009/10	87	80	86	56
2010/11	86	76	89	90
5-year Average	**88**	**79**	**93**	**71**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 38 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES
by SENTENCE TYPE (%)

Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2006/07	92	84	-	61	-	68
2007/08	91	81	-	60	-	71
2008/09	85	81	-	77	-	70
2009/10	87	80	-	81	-	76
2010/11	87	77	-	84	-	71
5-year Average	**89**	**81**	**-**	**73**	**-**	**71**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Return to the Section Temporary Absence

DAY PAROLE

Table 39 Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2006/07	468	110	1,054	-	976	1*	1,307	99	714	7**	4,519	217
2007/08	513	80	982	-	971	1*	1,205	114	772	136	4,443	331
2008/09	480	123	1,068	-	972	-	1,172	95	723	210	4,415	428
2009/10	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11	530	151	1,098	1*	1,125	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,769	496

*The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

**The provincial day parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into the OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

Table 40 Source: PBC-CRIMS

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	7	10	14	229	55	315
2007/08	8	7	26	171	60	272
2008/09	10	11	12	146	65	244
2009/10	4	12	17	149	52	234
2010/11	9	26	14	172	85	306

Table 41 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	33	31	31	31	31	31
Quebec	33	31	31	33	30	32
Ontario	32	32	31	31	30	31
Prairies	32	33	32	33	32	32
Pacific	35	33	34	37	34	35
Canada	**33**	**32**	**32**	**33**	**31**	**32**

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 42 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	44	44	44	47	45	45
Schedule I-non-sex	41	41	42	43	42	42
Schedule II	24	24	24	25	25	24
Non-scheduled	30	30	30	29	30	30

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 43 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)

Race	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	38	38	38	39	37	38
Asian	25	24	25	28	25	25
Black	30	30	30	31	32	31
White	33	32	32	32	31	32
Other	28	29	29	29	27	28

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 44 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)

Gender	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	33	32	32	33	32	32
Female	27	30	28	29	29	29

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 45 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
06/07	348	74	642	61	730	75	894	68	552	77	3,166	70
07/08	399	78	637	65	720	74	824	68	560	73	3,140	71
08/09	370	77	706	66	672	69	789	67	506	70	3,043	69
09/10	389	77	752	70	675	65	740	59	501	67	3,057	66
10/11	385	73	709	65	651	58	729	56	484	68	2,958	62

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 46 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
06/07	7	100	3	30	10	71	141	62	43	78	204	65
07/08	7	88	3	43	19	73	110	64	42	70	181	67
08/09	7	70	4	36	7	58	89	61	42	65	149	61
09/10	3	75	5	42	12	71	79	53	37	71	136	58
10/11	7	78	9	35	5	36	82	48	42	49	145	47

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 47 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
06/07	73	66	-	-	0	0	64	65	6*	86	143	66
07/08	43	54	-	-	1	100	82	72	112	82	238	72
08/09	47	38	-	-	-	-	56	59	127	60	230	54
09/10	47	35	-	-	-	-	73	54	106	51	226	47
10/11	61	40	1**	100	-	-	33	34	117	48	212	43

*The day parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

** This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

Table 48 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2006/07	84	-	62	69	66	58	77	83	64	64
2007/08	85	-	62	18	71	75	74	80	61	70
2008/09	85	100*	62	35	67	52	72	69	59	50
2009/10	82	-	51	38	66	44	72	63	55	42
2010/11	79		42	28	61	36	69	56	52	44
5-Year Average	**83**	**100**	**56**	**38**	**66**	**53**	**73**	**70**	**58**	**54**

Note: Federal grant rates includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

*This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

Table 49 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2006/07	68	64	80	50	64	33	70	69	76	64
2007/08	70	66	76	80	59	44	72	75	69	74
2008/09	65	51	78	70	58	36	71	51	65	60
2009/10	61	40	68	29	57	40	68	48	68	55
2010/11	53	33	67	38	49	47	65	45	65	43
5-Year Average	**63**	**51**	**74**	**53**	**57**	**40**	**69**	**58**	**69**	**59**

Note: Federal grant rates includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 50 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2006/07	69	64	87	81
2007/08	69	71	88	86
2008/09	67	53	88	66
2009/10	65	44	84	71
2010/11	61	41	81	55
5-Year Average	**67**	**55**	**86**	**72**

Note: Federal grant rates includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 51 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR REVIEW (%)

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07						
Regular	78	55	80	73	77	71
APR	67	85	68	61	77	69
All DP Reviews	74	61	75	68	77	70
2007/08						
Regular	83	60	80	76	74	73
APR	70	81	64	58	66	66
All DP Reviews	78	65	74	68	73	71
2008/09						
Regular	80	61	75	74	71	71
APR	73	82	60	58	65	66
All DP Reviews	77	66	69	67	70	69
2009/10						
Regular	77	67	70	62	69	68
APR	77	79	59	54	57	64
All DP Reviews	77	70	65	59	67	66
2010/11						
Regular	77	59	61	59	69	63
APR	68	79	54	51	64	61
All DP Reviews	73	65	58	56	68	62

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 52 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE

Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
06/07	2,539	68	608	85	19	48
07/08	2,541	69	580	86	19	28
08/09	2,435	67	589	85	19	22
09/10	2,455	66	585	81	17	11
10/11	2,401	62	543	80	14	7

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Note: Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

Return to the Section Day Parole

FULL PAROLE

Table 53 Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2006/07	390	185	1,018	-	827	3*	1,022	129	502	94**	3,759	411
2007/08	407	155	902	-	785	-	1,000	96	551	185	3,645	436
2008/09	399	169	1,006	-	810	-	993	111	509	183	3,717	463
2009/10	410	183	992	-	776	1	1,003	123	492	173	3,673	480
2010/11	418	189	1,060	1***	828	-	1,079	110	419	156	3,804	456

*The provincial cases in Ontario are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

**The provincial full parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

*** This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 54 Source: PBC-CRIMS

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	6	11	9	166	44	236
2007/08	7	7	16	125	47	202
2008/09	3	12	6	115	52	188
2009/10	4	15	8	107	36	170
2010/11	5	25	13	127	63	233

Table 55 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)

Region	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	40	39	39	39	38	39
Quebec	40	39	40	40	39	40
Ontario	37	37	37	35	35	36
Prairies	39	39	39	39	38	39
Pacific	40	38	37	37	37	38
Canada	**39**	**38**	**38**	**38**	**37**	**38**

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 56 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

Offence Type	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	49	46	48	49	48	48
Schedule I-non-sex	48	48	48	47	49	48
Schedule II	35	35	35	35	35	35
Non-scheduled	36	36	36	36	36	36

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 57 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED
at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE
by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)

Race	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	41	41	41	41	41	41
Asian	35	35	35	36	36	35
Black	38	37	37	36	36	37
White	40	39	39	38	38	39
Other	37	36	38	36	37	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 58 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED
at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE
by GENDER (%)

Gender	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	39	38	39	38	38	38
Female	37	38	37	36	37	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 59 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	235	60	340	33	405	49	459	45	180	36	1,619	43
2007/08	240	59	326	36	368	47	433	43	200	36	1,567	43
2008/09	243	61	368	37	393	49	457	46	175	34	1,636	44
2009/10	255	62	384	39	337	43	375	37	146	30	1,497	41
2010/11	252	60	402	38	352	43	368	34	128	31	1,502	39

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Table 60 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE
following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
06/07	4	67	0	0	2	22	31	19	10	23	47	20
07/08	2	29	2	29	4	25	28	22	10	21	46	23
08/09	0	0	1	8	0	0	30	26	4	8	35	19
09/10	2	50	2	13	1	13	24	22	5	14	34	20
10/11	2	40	3	12	2	15	13	10	8	13	28	12

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Table 61 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	128	69	-	-	-	-	71	55	94*	100	293	71
2007/08	103	66	-	-	-	-	46	48	132	71	281	64
2008/09	73	43	-	-	-	-	55	50	73	40	201	43
2009/10	70	38	-	-	1	100	45	37	62	36	178	37
2010/11	65	34	-	-	-	-	20	18	56	36	141	31

*The full parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into the OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

Table 62 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2006/07	35	-	22	50	24	67	71	85	49	72
2007/08	36	-	21	50	25	59	68	72	47	65
2008/09	28	-	23	31	26	37	68	58	47	41
2009/10	30	-	17	25	22	28	66	57	43	34
2010/11	31	-	15	12	18	20	64	52	43	31
5-Year Average	**32**	**-**	**20**	**34**	**23**	**42**	**67**	**65**	**46**	**49**

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Table 63 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2006/07	29	52	71	50	46	38	43	74	61	75
2007/08	33	32	67	75	40	50	43	73	47	59
2008/09	30	33	72	58	51	17	44	46	54	42
2009/10	23	23	59	22	40	27	42	44	52	32
2010/11	25	24	59	75	36	15	41	34	50	25
5-Year Average	**28**	**33**	**66**	**56**	**43**	**29**	**43**	**54**	**53**	**47**

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Table 64 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2006/07	41	70	67	84
2007/08	41	64	71	67
2008/09	41	41	77	69
2009/10	39	37	68	38
2010/11	38	30	62	42
5-Year Average	**40**	**48**	**69**	**60**

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Table 65 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR REVIEW (%)

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07						
Regular	44	17	19	21	15	21
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	60	33	49	45	36	43
2007/08						
Regular	36	15	21	21	18	20
APR	100	100	98	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	59	36	47	43	36	43
2008/09						
Regular	37	18	19	23	12	21
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	61	37	49	46	34	44
2009/10						
Regular	37	21	11	18	14	18
APR	100	100	98	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	62	39	43	37	30	41
2010/11						
Regular	33	18	11	16	12	17
APR	100	100	96	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	60	38	43	34	31	40

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Table 66 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE

	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07						
Regular	471	21	93	34	0	0
APR	1,037	100	1	100	-	-
Other*	12	50	5	42	0	0
All	1,520	46	99	35	0	0
2007/08						
Regular	428	20	100	35	1	1
APR	1,030	99	-	-	-	-
Other*	7	50	1	25	0	0
All	1,465	46	101	35	1	1
2008/09						
Regular	449	21	87	29	2	1
APR	1,097	100	-	-	-	-
Other*	1	100	-	-	-	-
All	1,547	48	87	29	2	1
2009/10						
Regular	396	18	94	31	1	1
APR	1,004	99	-	-	-	-
Other*	2	40	-	-	-	-
All	1,402	44	94	31	1	1
2010/11						
Regular	360	16	93	31	1	1
APR	1,047	99	-	-	-	-
Other*	1	50	-	-	-	-
All	1,408	42	93	31	1	1

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

Note: Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

*Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON FULL PAROLE

Table 67 Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE
by REGULAR and APR

	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
Regular					
2006/07	26	0	37	8	17
2007/08	23	1	30	4	16
2008/09	21	0	30	1	6
2009/10	20	1	24	7	5
2010/11	9	1	28	10	5
APR					
2006/07	255	3	36	16	36
2007/08	252	8	23	22	40
2008/09	230	0	25	30	41
2009/10	165	0	19	23	24
2010/11	174	2	35	28	19
All Full Parole					
2006/07	281	3	73	24	53
2007/08	275	9	53	26	56
2008/09	251	0	55	31	47
2009/10	185	1	43	30	29
2010/11	183	3	63	38	24

Table 68 Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION

	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2006/07					
Atlantic	30	0	8	1	3
Quebec	128	1	39	23	6
Ontario	82	1	13	0	29
Prairies	18	1	8	0	7
Pacific	23	0	5	0	8
Canada	**281**	**3**	**73**	**24**	**53**
2007/08					
Atlantic	24	0	9	0	2
Quebec	129	1	29	26	3
Ontario	74	5	4	0	32
Prairies	23	2	6	0	4
Pacific	25	1	5	0	15
Canada	**275**	**9**	**53**	**26**	**56**
2008/09					
Atlantic	27	0	5	0	0
Quebec	139	0	30	31	7
Ontario	61	0	5	0	28
Prairies	9	0	7	0	7
Pacific	15	0	8	0	5
Canada	**251**	**0**	**55**	**31**	**47**
2009/10					
Atlantic	23	1	6	1	2
Quebec	110	0	31	29	4
Ontario	33	0	3	0	18
Prairies	2	0	2	0	1
Pacific	17	0	1	0	4
Canada	**185**	**1**	**43**	**30**	**29**
2010/11					
Atlantic	15	0	8	1	1
Quebec	115	2	44	37	7
Ontario	29	0	5	0	12
Prairies	2	0	0	0	0
Pacific	22	1	6	0	4
Canada	**183**	**3**	**63**	**38**	**24**

Table 69 Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	73.7	79.6	53.7	61.5	39.3	67.5
2007/08	60.6	89.2	55.1	55.2	30.0	69.8
2008/09	71.9	84.0	54.5	37.5	47.8	71.2
2009/10	72.4	75.2	47.2	25.0	50.0	67.5
2010/11	91.3	56.3	44.1	50.0	35.7	55.5

Note: This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC and which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 70 Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	**Atlantic**	**Quebec**	**Ontario**	**Prairies**	**Pacific**	**Canada**
2006/07	100.0	95.0	100.0	88.9	84.6	95.6
2007/08	83.3	89.2	91.5	100.0	69.2	88.8
2008/09	85.2	88.2	78.3	60.0	84.6	84.8
2009/10	75.0	85.5	100.0	25.0	90.0	84.2
2010/11	75.0	92.8	88.2	25.0	90.9	87.3

Note: The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

Return to the Section Full Parole

STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 71 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE

Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2006	9,814	2006/07	5,249	53
April 1, 2007	10,280	2007/08	5,485	53
April 1, 2008	10,574	2008/09	5,764	55
April 1, 2009	10,215	2009/10	5,552	54
April 1, 2010	10,364	2010/11	5,092	49

Table 72 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2006/07	51	51	52	59	54
2007/08	53	48	52	60	52
2008/09	56	49	52	61	54
2009/10	57	48	51	61	58
2010/11	53	47	45	54	49
5-Year Average	**54**	**49**	**50**	**59**	**53**

Table 73 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

Year	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2006/07	29	50	48	85
2007/08	28	50	46	85
2008/09	27	49	50	83
2009/10	30	52	51	84
2010/11	29	49	43	72
5-Year Average	**29**	**50**	**48**	**82**

Table 74 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2006/07	61	26	43	54	33
2007/08	64	31	40	54	31
2008/09	65	34	43	55	36
2009/10	65	32	40	55	34
2010/11	57	31	38	50	34
5-Year Average	**62**	**31**	**41**	**54**	**34**

Table 75 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)

Year	Male	Female
2006/07	54	51
2007/08	53	53
2008/09	54	55
2009/10	54	56
2010/11	49	55
5-Year Average	**53**	**54**

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 76 Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE

Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Detention to SR Residency Prolonged	Removed	
06/07	1,380	55	2	15	-	1	92	1,449
07/08	1,417	29	1	13	1	-	56	1,459
08/09	1,694	33	3	16	1	-	96	1,741
09/10	1,589	33	2	16	-	-	86	1,636
10/11	1,705	28	0	24	-	-	87	1,757

*Total = (Pre-release imposed + detention - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged+ detention prolonged).

Table 77 Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION

	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Detention to SR Residency Prolonged	Removed
2006/07							
Atlantic	147	8	0	0	0	0	9
Quebec	408	7	1	3	0	0	38
Ontario	309	11	0	5	0	0	15
Prairies	256	4	0	2	0	0	11
Pacific	260	25	1	5	0	1	19
Canada	**1,380**	**55**	**2**	**15**	**0**	**1**	**92**
2007/08							
Atlantic	157	1	0	2	0	0	12
Quebec	424	6	0	4	1	0	13
Ontario	386	8	0	2	0	0	10
Prairies	229	2	1	0	0	0	5
Pacific	221	12	0	5	0	0	16
Canada	**1,417**	**29**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**56**
2008/09							
Atlantic	144	6	0	0	0	0	16
Quebec	535	3	3	3	0	0	32
Ontario	461	8	0	3	0	0	25
Prairies	260	8	0	2	0	0	8
Pacific	294	8	0	8	1	0	15
Canada	**1,694**	**33**	**3**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**96**
2009/10							
Atlantic	154	6	0	0	0	0	11
Quebec	478	1	1	4	0	0	32
Ontario	382	8	0	6	0	0	19
Prairies	278	10	0	1	0	0	9
Pacific	297	8	1	5	0	0	15
Canada	**1,589**	**33**	**2**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**86**
2010/11							
Atlantic	173	1	0	0	0	0	8
Quebec	421	8	0	10	0	0	27
Ontario	516	9	0	7	0	0	35
Prairies	333	4	0	2	0	0	7
Pacific	262	6	0	5	0	0	10
Canada	**1,705**	**28**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**87**

Table 78

Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	94.6	92.0	85.0	91.9	86.4	89.6
2007/08	91.2	93.5	88.9	86.0	81.9	89.0
2008/09	93.8	87.9	80.4	88.6	75.8	84.3
2009/10	98.0	83.4	68.6	88.2	82.8	81.9
2010/11	97.1	80.5	60.6	89.8	82.4	78.3

Note: This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 79

Source: PBC

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2006/07	99.3	92.2	91.4	96.0	95.0	94.0
2007/08	94.8	96.2	95.6	94.7	95.4	95.5
2008/09	97.1	98.1	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.4
2009/10	96.8	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.4	97.8
2010/11	95.5	98.0	98.4	98.7	98.7	98.0

Note: The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

Return to the Section Statutory Release

DETENTION

Table 80 Source: PBC

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS by REGION (as of April 10, 2011)

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	31	80	89	120	46	366
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	2	15	29	32	4	82
Detained Total	**33**	**95**	**118**	**152**	**50**	**448**

Table 81 Source: PBC

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2001/02	32	48	72	76	44	272
2002/03	23	59	82	79	41	284
2003/04	29	85	77	75	37	303
2004/05	31	53	76	58	29	247
2005/06	24	55	77	65	40	261
2006/07	22	73	64	55	36	250
2007/08	27	69	67	70	32	265
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
2009/10	25	54	80	97	23	279
2010/11	20	44	70	88	30	252
Total	**255**	**597**	**725**	**766**	**337**	**2,680**

Table 82 Source: PBC and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE

Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release**	Detention Referral Rate (%)
2001/02	272	5,261	5.2
2002/03	284	5,506	5.2
2003/04	303	5,494	5.5
2004/05	247	5,476	4.5
2005/06	261	5,578	4.7
2006/07	250	5,564	4.5
2007/08	265	5,819	4.6
2008/09	267	6,104	4.4
2009/10	279	5,912	4.7
2010/11	252	5,458	4.6

* The detention referral rate is the proportion of detention referrals to the number of offenders entitled to statutory release (i.e. reaching statutory release date) during a given period.

** Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.

Table 83 **Source: PBC**

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Stat. Release		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2001/02	257	94.5	5	1.8	10	3.7	272
2002/03	245	86.3	13	4.6	26	9.2	284
2003/04	279	92.1	13	4.3	11	3.6	303
2004/05	225	91.1	15	6.1	7	2.8	247
2005/06	233	89.3	11	4.2	17	6.5	261
2006/07	222	88.8	20	8.0	8	3.2	250
2007/08	247	93.2	11	4.2	7	2.6	265
2008/09	256	95.9	10	3.7	1	0.4	267
2009/10	262	93.9	10	3.6	7	2.5	279
2010/11	238	94.4	3	1.2	11	4.4	252

Table 84 **Source: PBC**

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Detained				
2006/07	88	88	100	90
2007/08	95	92	67	94
2008/09	97	94	75	100
2009/10	93	95	75	94
2010/11	93	94	100	100
Statutory Release				
2006/07	8	9	0	5
2007/08	4	4	33	6
2008/09	2	6	25	0
2009/10	4	3	0	6
2010/11	0	2	0	0
One Chance Statutory Release				
2006/07	3	3	0	5
2007/08	1	4	0	0
2008/09	1	0	0	0
2009/10	3	2	25	0
2010/11	7	4	0	0

Table 85 Source: PBC

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained					
2006/07	94	100	93	85	83
2007/08	92	100	95	93	100
2008/09	95	100	100	96	92
2009/10	98	100	91	92	90
2010/11	97	100	96	91	100
Statutory Release					
2006/07	4	0	7	10	17
2007/08	5	0	0	4	0
2008/09	4	0	0	4	8
2009/10	1	0	10	5	0
2010/11	1	0	4	1	0
One Chance Statutory Release					
2006/07	1	0	0	5	0
2007/08	2	0	5	3	0
2008/09	1	0	0	0	0
2009/10	1	0	0	3	10
2010/11	3	0	0	8	0

Table 86 Source: PBC

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)

	Male	Female
Detained		
2006/07	89	100
2007/08	93	100
2008/09	96	100
2009/10	94	100
2010/11	94	100
Statutory Release		
2006/07	8	0
2007/08	4	0
2008/09	4	0
2009/10	4	0
2010/11	1	0
One Chance Statutory Release		
2006/07	3	0
2007/08	3	0
2008/09	0	0
2009/10	3	0
2010/11	4	0

Table 87 Source: PBC

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2001/02	30/32	94	46/48	96	66/72	92	75/76	99	40/44	91	257/272	94
2002/03	19/23	83	53/59	90	67/82	82	68/79	86	38/41	93	245/284	86
2003/04	26/29	90	83/85	98	69/77	90	69/75	92	32/37	86	279/303	91
2004/05	29/31	94	51/53	96	68/76	89	51/58	88	26/29	90	225/247	91
2005/06	21/24	88	53/55	96	65/77	84	60/65	92	34/40	85	233/261	89
2006/07	16/22	73	71/73	97	55/64	86	54/55	98	26/36	72	222/250	89
2007/08	27/27	100	65/69	94	58/67	87	70/70	100	27/32	84	247/265	93
2008/09	21/22	95	57/57	100	55/60	92	100/103	97	23/25	92	256/267	96
2009/10	24/25	96	53/54	98	71/80	89	93/97	96	21/23	91	262/279	94
2010/11	20/20	100	43/44	98	64/70	91	86/88	98	25/30	83	238/252	94
10-Year Total	**233/255**	**91**	**575/597**	**96**	**638/725**	**88**	**726/766**	**95**	**292/337**	**87**	**2464/2680**	**92**

Table 88 Source: PBC

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	326	289	317	326	350	322
Detention Confirmed	279	270	282	290	327	290
Percentage Detention Confirmed	86%	93%	89%	89%	93%	90%

Return to the Section Detention

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

Table 89 Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	51	-	270	-
2010/11	15	-	93	-	81	-	58	-	52	-	299	-

Note: Excluded as of April 10, 2011 were 4 LTSs who were UAL.

Note: The first offender with a long-term supervision order was released in 1999/00.

Table 90 Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE

Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006/07	31	18.3	3	1.8	5	3.0	121	71.6	9	5.3
2007/08	40	19.0	3	1.4	7	3.3	152	72.0	9	4.3
2008/09	51	20.0	4	1.6	11	4.3	178	69.8	11	4.3
2009/10	61	22.6	4	1.5	11	4.1	184	68.1	10	3.7
2010/11	70	23.4	5	1.7	9	3.0	202	67.6	13	4.3

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 91 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)

Offence Type	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Sch.I – Sex	75.1	74.4	74.9	73.3	69.6
Sch.I – Non-Sex	20.7	20.9	21.2	22.2	25.1
Total Schedule I	95.9	95.3	96.1	95.6	94.6
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	4.1	4.7	3.9	4.4	5.4

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 92 Source: PBC-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS

Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2006/07	59	2	61	250	37	45	332	393
2007/08	70	0	70	189	28	48	265	335
2008/09	72	1	73	248	45	66	359	432
2009/10	54	1	55	302	34	57	393	448
2010/11	71	3	74	316	44	68	428	502

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

*Other includes the decisions of no action, laying of information recommended and panel hearing ordered.

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON LONG-TERM SUPERVISION:

Table 93 **Source: PBC**

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2006/07	43	0	92	75	10	210
2007/08	55	0	72	65	1	192
2008/09	56	0	53	138	4	247
2009/10	41	0	55	168	5	264
2010/11	56	0	52	186	5	294

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

* Total = (Pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

Return to the Section Long-Term Supervision

APPEALS

Table 94 Source: PBC – Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL
April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011

	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	51	14	133	218	114	21	86	22	602	57
Applications Rejected	10	3	31	69	20	3	26	8	156	14
Applications Pending*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications Accepted	41	11	102	149	94	18	60	14	446	43
Applications Cancelled	2	0	8	11	5	0	2	1	28	1
Applications Withdrawn	0	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	8	2
Applications to be Processed	39	9	92	135	87	18	57	13	410	40

Note: More than one decision can be appealed per application.
*Applications pending refer to those applications where an extension of time has been grated to submit grounds for the appeal.

Table 95 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION

Decision Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA										
• Pre-release	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	12	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	9	-	18	-	23	-	18	-	12	-
• Post-release	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	108	10	148	6	184	12	187	29	175	24
• Post-release	21	1	30	4	53	8	24	1	26	4
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	101	8	127	8	151	16	141	27	135	20
• Post-release	22	-	27	1	36	1	22	1	17	-
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	59	-	79	-	100	-	120	-	53	-
• Post-release	33	-	34	-	53	-	44	-	30	-
Detention	38	-	41	-	47	-	60	-	27	
Total	**395**	**19**	**509**	**19**	**651**	**37**	**620**	**58**	**489**	**48**

Table 96 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Murder										
• Pre-release	34	-	49	-	70	-	73	-	57	
• Post-release	9	-	19	-	20	-	15	-	10	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	50	3	45	-	52	6	67	7	61	5
• Post-release	6	-	3	-	9	-	7	-	10	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	119	8	135	5	189	2	175	28	115	13
• Post-release	34	-	39	2	65	6	38	-	26	-
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	45	1	88	3	109	4	95	5	74	14
• Post-release	17	1	14	-	18	-	12	1	14	3
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	69	6	99	6	88	16	119	16	107	12
• Post-release	12	-	18	3	31	3	19	1	15	1
Total	**395**	**19**	**509**	**19**	**651**	**37**	**620**	**58**	**489**	**48**

Table 97 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2009/10 & 2010/11)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11
ETA										
• Pre-release	2	7	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	12
UTA										
• Pre-release	18	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	12
• Post-release	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	184	167	-	-	3	8	-	-	187	175
• Post-release	24	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	24	26
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	139	126	-	-	2	9	-	-	141	135
• Post-release	21	15	-	-	1	2	-	-	22	17
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	106	48	-	-	13	3	1	2	120	53
• Post-release	44	29	-	-	-	1	-	-	44	30
Detention	56	26	-	-	4	1	-	-	60	27
Total Decisions	**595**	**455**	**-**	**-**	**24**	**32**	**1**	**2**	**620**	**489**
% of Total Decisions	96	93	-	-	4	7	0	0		

Table 98 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2009/10 & 2010/11)

Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	29	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	29	24
• Post-release	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	27	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	27	20
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total Decisions	**57**	**44**	-	-	**1**	**3**	-	**1**	**58**	**48**

Table 99 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2009/10 & 2010/11)

Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11	09/10	10/11
FEDERAL										
Atlantic	36	41	-	-	1	1	-	-	37	42
Quebec	203	115	-	-	4	9	-	-	207	124
Ontario	164	136	-	-	10	13	1	1	175	150
Prairies	107	96	-	-	3	3	-	1	110	100
Pacific	85	67	-	-	6	6	-	-	91	73
Canada	**595**	**455**	-	-	**24**	**32**	**1**	**2**	**620**	**489**
PROVINCIAL										
Atlantic	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	11
Prairies	11	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	20
Pacific	25	15	-	-	1	1	-	1	25	17
Canada	**58**	**44**	-	-	**1**	**3**	-	**1**	**58**	**48**

Table 100 Source: PBC

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2009/10 & 2010/11)

Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
ETA	63	64	3	12	4.8	18.8
UTA						
• Pre-release	485	449	18	12	3.7	2.7
• Post-release	21	12	1	2	4.8	16.7
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4,615	4,780	187	175	4.1	3.7
• Post-release	552	573	24	26	4.3	4.5
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3,694	3,857	141	135	3.8	3.5
• Post-release	720	783	22	17	3.1	2.2
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6,153	5,887	120	53	2.0	0.9
• Post-release	2,795	2,564	44	30	1.6	1.2
Detention	616	622	60	27	9.7	4.3
Total	**19,714**	**19,591**	**620**	**489**	**3.1**	**2.5**

Table 101 Source: PBC

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2009/10 & 2010/11)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	480	495	29	24	6.0	4.8
• Post-release	47	44	1	4	2.1	9.1
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	481	456	27	20	5.6	4.4
• Post-release	39	40	1	-	2.6	-
Total	**1,047**	**1,035**	**58**	**46**	**5.5**	**4.4**

Return to the Section Appeals

REVIEWS

Table 102 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS
FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL

Region	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Atlantic	2,035	1,968	1,850	1,777	1,939
Quebec	4,210	3,843	4,029	4,078	4,114
Ontario	4,249	4,212	4,096	3,875	3,967
Prairies	5,050	4,736	4,805	4,633	4,362
Pacific	2,390	2,822	2,783	2,631	2,463
Canada	**17,934**	**17,581**	**17,563**	**16,994**	**16,845**
			FEDERAL		
Atlantic	1,677	1,663	1,612	1,552	1,687
Quebec	4,208	3,843	4,029	4,078	4,113
Ontario	4,244	4,210	4,096	3,874	3,967
Prairies	4,732	4,434	4,528	4,308	4,195
Pacific	2,380	2,374	2,322	2,237	2,037
Canada	**17,241**	**16,524**	**16,587**	**16,049**	**15,999**
			PROVINCIAL		
Atlantic	358	305	238	225	252
Quebec	2	0	0	0	1
Ontario	5	2	0	1	0
Prairies	318	302	277	325	167
Pacific	10	448	461	394	426
Canada	**693**	**1,057**	**976**	**945**	**846**

Note: Between October 2003 and April 2006, release maintained were not considered decisions, but were included in reviews.

Table 103 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS
FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL

Region	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Atlantic	1,636	1,598	1,535	1,501	1,631
Quebec	2,976	2,799	2,920	2,935	2,892
Ontario	3,202	3,256	3,296	3,123	3,229
Prairies	4,112	4,023	4,128	3,978	3,779
Pacific	1,820	2,282	2,213	2,178	1,983
Canada	**13,746**	**13,958**	**14,092**	**13,715**	**13,514**
			FEDERAL		
Atlantic	1,329	1,354	1,333	1,299	1,411
Quebec	2,976	2,799	2,920	2,935	2,891
Ontario	3,197	3,254	3,296	3,122	3,229
Prairies	3,848	3,763	3,883	3,682	3,626
Pacific	1,811	1,903	1,834	1,829	1,601
Canada	**13,161**	**13,073**	**13,266**	**12,867**	**12,758**
			PROVINCIAL		
Atlantic	307	244	202	202	220
Quebec	0	0	0	0	1
Ontario	5	2	0	1	0
Prairies	264	260	245	296	153
Pacific	9	379	379	349	382
Canada	**585**	**885**	**826**	**848**	**756**

Note: The total of pre, post and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 104 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Atlantic	612	617	577	510	546
Quebec	1,625	1,431	1,481	1,543	1,625
Ontario	1,409	1,415	1,278	1,138	1,053
Prairies	1,566	1,376	1,386	1,307	1,113
Pacific	788	849	884	744	689
Canada	**6,000**	**5,688**	**5,606**	**5,242**	**5,026**
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	558	554	540	484	513
Quebec	1,623	1,431	1,481	1,543	1,625
Ontario	1,409	1,415	1,278	1,138	1,053
Prairies	1,509	1,332	1,354	1,277	1,097
Pacific	787	779	800	699	644
Canada	**5,886**	**5,511**	**5,453**	**5,141**	**4,932**
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	54	63	37	26	33
Quebec	2	0	0	0	0
Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
Prairies	57	44	32	30	16
Pacific	1	70	84	45	45
Canada	**114**	**177**	**153**	**101**	**94**

Note: Between October 2003 and April 2006, release maintained were not considered decisions, but were included in reviews.

Note: The total of pre, post and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 105 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Atlantic	59	53	50	63	55
Quebec	159	157	150	133	120
Ontario	157	159	140	161	168
Prairies	134	151	198	205	220
Pacific	99	73	69	62	72
Canada	**608**	**593**	**607**	**624**	**635**

Note: Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.

Table 106 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Atlantic	13	12	20	18	13
Quebec	19	16	20	23	41
Ontario	47	47	32	35	33
Prairies	471	324	290	259	260
Pacific	136	133	119	93	145
Canada	**686**	**532**	**481**	**428**	**492**
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	12	12	15	8	11
Quebec	15	11	13	17	36
Ontario	36	39	18	26	19
Prairies	363	263	232	212	217
Pacific	94	104	87	76	115
Canada	**520**	**429**	**365**	**339**	**398**
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	1	0	7	6	1
Quebec	3	3	1	3	7
Ontario	10	7	11	9	8
Prairies	158	101	80	54	37
Pacific	46	34	44	28	39
Canada	**218**	**145**	**143**	**100**	**92**
DETENTION					
Atlantic	1	0	1	5	2
Quebec	2	2	6	4	3
Ontario	6	5	7	5	8
Prairies	23	19	23	17	28
Pacific	8	6	4	3	9
Canada	**40**	**32**	**41**	**34**	**50**

Note: The total of pre, post and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same hearing. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Table 107 Source: PBC

NUMBER of REVIEWS DELAYED by REGION FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL

		Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
Region	**Year**	**Fed**	**Prov**	**Fed**	**Prov**	**Fed**	**Prov**	**Fed**	**Prov**
Atlantic	06/07	390	1	231	41	134	176	13	-
	07/08	400	1	214	32	125	158	5	-
	08/09	377	-	194	22	124	124	5	-
	09/10	430	2	209	14	118	98	4	-
	10/11	401	1	189	15	106	81	11	-
Quebec	06/07	582	-	990	-	144	-	43	-
	07/08	562	1	935	2	107	1	42	-
	08/09	623	-	1,070	-	133	-	28	-
	09/10	564	-	1,010	-	108	-	44	-
	10/11	532	-	992	-	80	-	39	-
Ontario	06/07	998	4	747	2	235	1	54	-
	07/08	1,034	1	736	-	227	-	77	-
	08/09	1,000	2	744	1	245	-	82	-
	09/10	1,053	1	739	-	227	-	76	-
	10/11	1,099	-	622	-	229	-	103	-
Prairie	06/07	830	2	493	41	162	243	49	4
	07/08	908	5	458	43	150	191	43	6
	08/09	867	1	458	68	141	217	25	1
	09/10	829	3	541	64	126	187	29	-
	10/11	937	2	569	18	149	176	43	1
Pacific	06/07	352	-	412	-	65	-	17	-
	07/08	418	6	453	16	100	237	26	2
	08/09	377	1	414	9	69	318	232	10
	09/10	419	-	363	10	85	241	171	5
	10/11	400	1	364	2	109	230	255	46
Canada	**06/07**	**3,152**	**7**	**2,873**	**84**	**740**	**420**	**176**	**4**
	07/08	**3,322**	**14**	**2,796**	**93**	**709**	**587**	**193**	**8**
	08/09	**3,244**	**4**	**2,880**	**100**	**712**	**659**	**372**	**11**
	09/10	**3,295**	**6**	**2,862**	**88**	**664**	**526**	**324**	**5**
	10/11	**3,369**	**4**	**2,736**	**35**	**673**	**487**	**451**	**47**

Return to the Section Reviews

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 108 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)

Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Cond.	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day Parole – Regular	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.7
Day Parole – APR	4.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.4
All Day Parole	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**4.5**
Full Parole – Regular	30.7	16.9	19.4	28.1	28.0
Full Parole – APR	25.8	10.9	12.6	17.7	21.7
All Full Parole	**27.7**	**12.6**	**14.6**	**24.2**	**24.0**
Statutory Release	**6.9**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**7.4**	**6.6**

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Table 109 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)

Supervision Type	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.0
Full parole	18.9	31.4	25.4	23.2	28.9
Stat. release	5.6	9.3	8.0	6.7	7.8

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Table 110 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by GENDER (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)

Supervision Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Day parole	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.9	5.2	3.5	4.6	4.4
Full parole	28.1	24.0	12.8	11.0	14.9	12.0	25.1	7.5	24.4	20.7
Stat. release	6.9	5.8	6.1	5.3	6.4	5.6	7.3	10.7	6.6	5.7

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Table 111 Source: PBC

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (2006/07 to 2010/11) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	47.9	26.3	35.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	38.6
3 to less than 6 months	28.0	59.2	46.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	17.0
6 to less than 9 months	15.8	13.5	14.4	1.1	1.9	1.4	18.8
9 to less than 12 months	5.4	0.9	2.7	1.0	8.9	4.1	9.9
1 to 2 years	2.5	0.1	1.1	64.4	44.8	56.9	12.7
Over 2 years	0.4	0.0	0.2	31.9	43.1	36.2	3.0

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Table 112 Source: PBC

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (2006/07 to 2010/11) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	51.9	15.0	26.8	2.7	1.8	2.4	14.9
3 to less than 6 months	35.5	67.8	57.5	26.1	12.0	22.1	48.1
6 to less than 9 months	9.9	15.4	13.6	18.9	17.0	18.3	22.7
9 to less than 12 months	1.7	1.7	1.7	17.2	14.4	16.4	7.7
1 to 2 years	0.8	0.1	0.3	31.0	35.5	32.3	5.7
Over 2 years	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.1	19.4	8.4	0.8

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Table 113 Source: PBC

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (2006/07 to 2010/11) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	55.4	12.6	31.1	3.3	1.3	2.7	16.1
3 to less than 6 months	33.8	70.3	54.5	19.8	9.3	16.7	42.7
6 to less than 9 months	8.8	15.6	12.7	15.7	8.6	13.7	24.6
9 to less than 12 months	1.0	1.5	1.3	17.1	23.2	18.8	8.2
1 to 2 years	1.0	0.0	0.4	37.1	35.8	36.7	7.6
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	21.9	11.3	0.8

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Table 114 Source: PBC

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (2006/07 to 2010/11) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	37.5	15.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4
3 to less than 6 months	62.5	63.8	63.6	17.4	10.3	12.9	36.8
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	15.5	13.6	34.8	17.9	24.2	25.5
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	3.4	3.0	0.0	12.8	8.1	10.2
1 to 2 years	0.0	1.7	1.5	34.8	20.5	25.8	11.1
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	38.5	29.0	2.0

*For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2011.

Note. The numbers for APR day parole and APR full parole are too low to be statistically valid as percentages.

Return to the Section Time Under Supervision

CONVICTIONS

Table 115 Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type and the Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders

Year	Day Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Full Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Statutory release (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Total Convictions
1996/97	35	34	61	14	204	85	300
1997/98	40	32	53	13	200	80	293
1998/99	35	23	41	10	186	74	262
1999/00	54	34	50	11	198	71	302
2000/01	28	20	43	9	218	78	289
2001/02	33	25	36	8	183	64	252
2002/03	23	18	29	7	205	70	257
2003/04	20	15	23	6	204	69	247
2004/05	27	22	34	9	182	61	243
2005/06	16	12	26	7	166	54	208
2006/07	21	16	18	5	188	59	227
2007/08	19	14	22	6	184	59	225
2008/09	20	17	16	4	129	38	165
2009/10	13	10	11	3	124	38	148
2010/11	6	5	15	4	73	22	94

Note: The year 2010/11 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 116 Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES
per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION
by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2006/07					
Day Parole	7	13	38	0	9
Full Parole	4	0	12	3	4
Stat. Release	-	17	74	22	61
All Conditional Release	4	11	54	5	34
2007/08					
Day Parole	0	0	34	0	21
Full Parole	2	5	16	4	9
Stat. Release	-	19	79	17	53
All Conditional Release	1	13	58	6	35
2008/09					
Day Parole	4	0	41	3	22
Full Parole	1	0	14	3	5
Stat. Release	-	8	56	9	28
All Conditional Release	2	5	45	4	20
2009/10					
Day Parole	4	13	23	3	11
Full Parole	1	0	11	0	7
Stat. Release	-	9	51	19	39
All Conditional Release	2	7	39	4	24
2010/11					
Day Parole	4	17	10	0	4
Full Parole	3	0	14	2	2
Stat. Release	-	6	32	7	20
All Conditional Release	3	6	26	3	10

Note: The year 2010/11 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 117 Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2006/07					
Day Parole	10	0	0	20	0
Full Parole	16	0	11	3	4
Stat. Release	67	0	27	63	22
All Conditional Release	40	0	16	28	8
2007/08					
Day Parole	37	0	0	13	0
Full Parole	8	0	0	7	0
Stat. Release	66	0	58	59	46
All Conditional Release	44	0	22	27	10
2008/09					
Day Parole	25	0	0	18	16
Full Parole	8	5	12	3	0
Stat. Release	46	28	28	39	16
All Conditional Release	31	8	16	19	7
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	0	10	10	14
Full Parole	9	4	5	2	0
Stat. Release	33	14	5	45	15
All Conditional Release	22	6	6	20	6
2010/11					
Day Parole	6	0	0	6	0
Full Parole	0	0	9	5	0
Stat. Release	36	0	12	21	16
All Conditional Release	21	0	9	11	5

Note: The year 2010/11 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 118 Source: PBC-CRIMS

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE

Region	Supervision Type	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	6	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	3
	Full Parole	6	6	3	3	7	8	3	7	3	1	2	5
	Stat. Release	17	14	22	12	14	14	18	15	15	7	7	15
	Total	**29**	**22**	**28**	**18**	**25**	**25**	**23**	**24**	**20**	**10**	**9**	**22**
Quebec	Day Parole	6	5	4	5	2	3	7	1	3	2	0	4
	Full Parole	11	8	8	7	9	2	6	7	4	4	5	7
	Stat. Release	77	64	61	71	60	44	62	57	31	37	12	56
	Total	**94**	**77**	**73**	**83**	**71**	**49**	**75**	**65**	**38**	**43**	**17**	**67**
Ontario	Day Parole	6	14	7	2	12	1	1	3	2	3	0	5
	Full Parole	6	7	9	6	3	7	2	1	5	1	3	5
	Stat. Release	49	38	52	42	30	40	37	42	21	21	18	37
	Total	**61**	**59**	**68**	**50**	**45**	**48**	**40**	**46**	**28**	**25**	**21**	**47**
Prairies	Day Parole	5	10	7	6	7	7	5	5	9	2	0	6
	Full Parole	12	12	5	6	11	8	7	5	2	1	4	7
	Stat. Release	54	47	46	52	52	50	44	42	32	36	27	46
	Total	**71**	**69**	**58**	**64**	**70**	**65**	**56**	**52**	**43**	**39**	**31**	**59**
Pacific	Day Parole	5	2	2	4	2	2	6	8	4	4	6	4
	Full Parole	8	3	4	1	4	1	0	2	2	4	1	3
	Stat. Release	21	20	24	27	26	18	27	28	30	23	9	24
	Total	**34**	**25**	**30**	**32**	**32**	**21**	**33**	**38**	**36**	**31**	**16**	**31**
Canada	Day Parole	28	33	23	20	27	16	21	19	20	13	6	22
	Full Parole	43	36	29	23	34	26	18	22	16	11	15	26
	Stat. Release	218	183	205	204	182	166	188	184	129	124	73	178
	Total	**289**	**252**	**257**	**247**	**243**	**208**	**227**	**225**	**165**	**148**	**94**	**225**

Note: The year 2010/11 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Return to the Section Convictions

OUTCOMES

Table 119 Source: PBC-CRIMS

Outcomes of Federal Conditional Release

Release Type/Yr.	Successful Completion		Revocation for Breach of Condition		Total Without Re-offending		Revocation with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
							Non-violent		Violent			
Day Parole	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	2,595	83.9	390	12.6	2,985	96.5	88	2.8	19	0.6	107	3.5
2009/10	2,527	86.1	328	11.2	2,855	97.3	66	2.2	13	0.4	79	2.7
2010/11	2,616	89.1	273	9.3	2,889	98.4	44	1.5	4	0.1	48	1.6
Full Parole*	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	1,019	73.9	244	17.7	1,263	91.6	103	7.5	13	0.9	116	8.4
2009/10	979	75.5	217	16.7	1,196	92.2	92	7.1	9	0.7	101	7.8
2010/11	1,012	76.6	228	17.3	1,240	93.9	70	5.3	11	0.8	81	6.1
Statutory Release	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	3,490	59.1	1,722	29.1	5,212	88.2	569	9.6	129	2.2	698	11.8
2009/10	3,723	61.1	1,682	27.6	5,405	88.7	566	9.3	124	2.0	690	11.3
2010/11	3,437	62.4	1,516	27.5	4,953	89.9	485	8.8	73	1.3	558	10.1

*Full parole includes only those offenders serving determinate sentences as offenders serving indeterminate sentences can only successfully complete full parole by dying.

OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Table 120 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Outcome	2006/07 #	2006/07 %	2007/08 #	2007/08 %	2008/09 #	2008/09 %	2009/10 #	2009/10 %	2010/11 #	2010/11 %
Successful Completions	2,534	81.3	2,501	81.0	2,595	83.9	2,527	86.1	2,616	89.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	402	12.9	436	14.1	390	12.6	328	11.2	273	9.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	161	5.2	136	4.4	88	2.8	66	2.2	44	1.5
Violent offences	21	0.7	16	0.5	19	0.6	13	0.4	4	0.1
Total Revocations with Offence	**182**	**5.8**	**152**	**4.9**	**107**	**3.5**	**79**	**2.7**	**48**	**1.6**
Total Completions	**3,118**	**100**	**3,089**	**100**	**3,092**	**100**	**2,934**	**100**	**2,937**	**100**

Table 121 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Regular	1,777	81.3	294	13.4	96	4.4	20	0.9	116	5.3	2,187
Accelerated Parole Review	757	81.3	108	11.6	65	7.0	1	0.1	66	7.1	931
2007/08											
Regular	1,698	80.9	309	14.7	77	3.7	16	0.8	93	4.4	2,100
Accelerated Parole Review	803	81.2	127	12.8	59	6.0	0	0.0	59	6.0	989
2008/09											
Regular	1,783	83.9	284	13.4	45	2.1	14	0.7	59	2.8	2,126
Accelerated Parole Review	812	84.1	106	11.0	43	4.5	5	0.5	48	5.0	966
2009/10											
Regular	1,720	86.0	225	11.3	43	2.2	11	0.6	54	2.7	1,999
Accelerated Parole Review	807	86.3	103	11.0	23	2.5	2	0.2	25	2.7	935
2010/11											
Regular	1,747	88.1	201	10.1	30	1.5	4	0.2	34	1.7	1,982
Accelerated Parole Review	869	91.0	72	7.5	14	1.5	0	0.0	14	1.5	955

Table 122 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
2006/07	91.1	7.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	549
2007/08	91.8	7.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	552
2008/09	90.7	8.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	537
2009/10	91.9	6.7	1.3	0.2	1.4	553
2010/11	93.5	5.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	535
Schedule I-sex						
2006/07	93.0	5.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	185
2007/08	91.1	7.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	191
2008/09	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	185
2009/10	92.0	7.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	201
2010/11	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	177
Schedule I-non-sex						
2006/07	76.8	16.8	4.8	1.6	6.4	1,005
2007/08	75.7	18.6	4.2	1.4	5.7	919
2008/09	80.1	16.1	2.4	1.4	3.7	962
2009/10	83.3	13.7	2.1	1.0	3.0	820
2010/11	85.9	12.0	1.8	0.2	2.1	816
Schedule II						
2006/07	85.9	9.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	654
2007/08	84.1	12.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	740
2008/09	88.1	9.6	2.2	0.1	2.4	805
2009/10	88.3	9.6	2.0	0.1	2.1	813
2010/11	93.0	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	866
Non-scheduled						
2006/07	72.8	15.7	11.2	0.3	11.4	725
2007/08	73.1	17.3	9.2	0.4	9.6	687
2008/09	75.5	16.9	7.0	0.7	7.6	603
2009/10	79.2	15.9	4.6	0.4	4.9	547
2010/11	82.1	14.2	3.7	0.0	3.7	543
Total						
2006/07	81.3	12.9	5.2	0.7	5.8	3,118
2007/08	81.0	14.1	4.4	0.5	4.9	3,089
2008/09	83.9	12.6	2.8	0.6	3.5	3,092
2009/10	86.1	11.2	2.2	0.4	2.7	2,934
2010/11	89.1	9.3	1.5	0.1	1.6	2,937

Table 123 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Aboriginal	409	76.2	89	16.6	37	6.9	2	0.4	39	7.3	537
Asian	112	91.8	9	7.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	122
Black	149	89.8	11	6.6	6	3.6	0	0.0	6	3.6	166
White	1,770	81.2	280	12.8	111	5.1	19	0.9	130	6.0	2,180
Other	94	83.2	13	11.5	6	5.3	0	0.0	6	5.3	113
2007/08											
Aboriginal	357	75.5	74	15.6	35	7.4	7	1.5	42	8.9	473
Asian	125	94.7	6	4.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	132
Black	132	84.1	20	12.7	5	3.2	0	0.0	5	3.2	157
White	1,783	81.2	314	14.3	91	4.1	9	0.4	100	4.6	2,197
Other	104	80.0	22	16.9	4	3.1	0	0.0	4	3.1	130
2008/09											
Aboriginal	376	79.8	79	16.8	12	2.5	4	0.8	16	3.4	471
Asian	106	95.5	4	3.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	111
Black	144	92.9	10	6.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	155
White	1,843	83.3	284	12.8	71	3.2	14	0.6	85	3.8	2,212
Other	126	88.1	13	9.1	3	2.1	1	0.7	4	2.8	143
2009/10											
Aboriginal	353	82.1	58	13.5	17	4.0	2	0.5	19	4.4	430
Asian	132	95.7	6	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	138
Black	125	89.3	13	9.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	140
White	1,801	85.9	238	11.4	48	2.3	9	0.4	57	2.7	2,096
Other	116	89.2	13	10.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	130
2010/11											
Aboriginal	381	87.6	47	10.8	7	1.6	0	0.0	7	1.6	435
Asian	122	93.8	7	5.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	130
Black	172	91.0	14	7.4	3	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.6	189
White	1,812	88.9	193	9.5	30	1.5	4	0.2	34	1.7	2,039
Other	129	89.6	12	8.3	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.1	144

Table 124 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Male	2,348	81.6	363	12.6	148	5.1	20	0.7	168	5.8	2,879
Female	186	77.8	39	16.3	13	5.4	1	0.4	14	5.9	239
2007/08											
Male	2,278	81.0	394	14.0	126	4.5	16	0.6	142	5.0	2,814
Female	223	81.1	42	15.3	10	3.6	0	0.0	10	3.6	275
2008/09											
Male	2,352	84.3	344	12.3	77	2.8	17	0.6	94	3.4	2,790
Female	243	80.5	46	15.2	11	3.6	2	0.7	13	4.3	302
2009/10											
Male	2,296	86.3	292	11.0	59	2.2	12	0.5	71	2.7	2,659
Female	231	84.0	36	13.1	7	2.5	1	0.4	8	2.9	275
2010/11											
Male	2,385	89.0	251	9.4	39	1.5	4	0.1	43	1.6	2,679
Female	231	89.5	22	8.5	5	1.9	0	0.0	5	1.9	258

Table 125 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Atlantic	274	75.7	56	15.5	30	8.3	2	0.6	32	8.8	362
Quebec	554	82.6	77	11.5	33	4.9	7	1.0	40	6.0	671
Ontario	609	86.8	78	11.1	14	2.0	1	0.1	15	2.1	702
Prairies	664	76.1	138	15.8	65	7.5	5	0.6	70	8.0	872
Pacific	433	84.7	53	10.4	19	3.7	6	1.2	25	4.9	511
2007/08											
Atlantic	277	75.3	70	19.0	20	5.4	1	0.3	21	5.7	368
Quebec	522	84.1	79	12.7	19	3.1	1	0.2	20	3.2	621
Ontario	605	85.2	89	12.5	13	1.8	3	0.4	15	2.3	710
Prairies	611	75.2	132	16.2	65	8.0	5	0.6	70	8.6	813
Pacific	486	84.2	66	11.4	19	3.3	6	1.0	25	4.3	577
2008/09											
Atlantic	297	76.3	71	18.3	19	4.9	2	0.5	21	5.4	389
Quebec	603	88.7	60	8.8	14	2.1	3	0.4	17	2.5	680
Ontario	598	85.2	86	12.3	16	2.3	2	0.3	18	2.6	702
Prairies	648	81.0	111	13.9	32	4.0	9	1.1	41	5.1	800
Pacific	449	86.2	62	11.9	7	1.3	3	0.6	10	1.9	521
2009/10											
Atlantic	302	83.4	52	14.4	6	1.7	2	0.6	8	2.2	362
Quebec	667	90.0	61	8.2	11	1.5	2	0.3	13	1.8	741
Ontario	547	86.1	70	11.0	15	2.4	3	0.5	18	2.8	635
Prairies	581	81.5	102	14.3	28	3.9	2	0.3	30	4.2	713
Pacific	430	89.0	43	8.9	6	1.2	4	0.8	10	2.1	483
2010/11											
Atlantic	330	83.3	57	14.4	9	2.3	0	0.0	9	2.3	396
Quebec	652	94.8	32	4.7	4	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.6	688
Ontario	588	90.6	58	8.9	3	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.5	649
Prairies	638	87.3	79	10.8	14	1.9	0	0.0	14	1.9	731
Pacific	408	86.3	47	9.9	14	3.0	4	0.8	18	3.8	473

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

Table 126 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	**20067/07**		**2007/08**		**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	95	71.4	164	76.6	157	72.0	183	80.3	165	82.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	34	25.6	46	21.5	53	24.3	42	18.4	33	16.5
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	4	3.0	1	0.5	7	3.2	3	1.3	0	0.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	3	1.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.0
Total Revocations with Offences	**4**	**3.0**	**4**	**1.9**	**8**	**3.7**	**3**	**1.3**	**2**	**1.0**
Total Completions	**133**	**100**	**214**	**100**	**218**	**100**	**228**	**100**	**200**	**100**

Table 127 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		**Revoked for breach of conditions**		**Revocations With Offence**				**Total Revocations with Offence**		**Total Completions**
					Non-violent offences		**Violent offences**				
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**
2006/07											
Atlantic	56	80.0	12	17.1	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.9	70
Prairies	38	61.3	22	35.5	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	62
Pacific*	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
2007/08											
Atlantic	42	77.8	11	20.4	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	54
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	66	77.6	19	22.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85
Pacific	55	74.3	16	21.6	1	1.4	2	2.7	3	4.1	74
2008/09											
Atlantic	30	78.9	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	38
Prairies	42	77.8	11	20.4	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	54
Pacific	85	67.5	35	27.8	5	4.0	1	0.8	6	4.8	126
2009/10											
Atlantic	39	81.3	7	14.6	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	4.2	48
Prairies	53	74.6	17	23.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	71
Pacific	91	83.5	18	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109
2010/11											
Atlantic	47	88.7	6	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	30	88.2	4	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34
Pacific	87	77.7	23	20.5	0	0.0	2	1.8	2	1.8	112

Note: The Board assumed responsibility for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the other three regions upon parole release or an exchange of service.

*The provincial case in the Pacific region was a federal sentence, which was reduced by the courts on appeal in 2008 to a provincial sentence.

Table 128 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)								
Outcome	**Schedule I-sex**		**Schedule I-non-sex**		**Schedule II**		**Non-scheduled**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	32	97.0	227	71.8	201	81.7	303	76.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	1	3.0	81	25.6	44	17.9	82	20.7
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.3	1	0.4	10	2.5
Violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	**0**	**0.0**	**8**	**2.5**	**1**	**0.4**	**12**	**3.0**
Total Completions	**33**	**100**	**316**	**100**	**246**	**100**	**397**	**100**

Note: Excludes one provincial offender serving a sentence for murder who was sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 129 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)										
Outcome	**Aboriginal**		**Asian**		**Black**		**White**		**Other**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	100	65.4	19	90.5	15	78.9	428	78.2	202	79.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	51	33.3	2	9.5	4	21.1	101	18.5	50	19.8
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.4	1	0.4
Violent offences	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.9	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**2**	**1.3**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**18**	**3.3**	**1**	**0.4**
Total Completions	**153**	**100**	**21**	**100**	**19**	**100**	**547**	**100**	**253**	**100**

Table 130 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)				
Outcome	**Male**		**Female**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	660	75.6	104	86.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	193	22.1	15	12.5
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	14	1.6	1	0.8
Violent offences	6	0.7	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**20**	**2.3**	**1**	**0.8**
Total Completions	**873**	**100**	**120**	**100**

OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 131 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE

Outcome	2006/07 #	2006/07 %	2007/08 #	2007/08 %	2008/09 #	2008/09 %	2009/10 #	2009/10 %	2010/11 #	2010/11 %
Successful Completions	958	69.9	987	72.1	1,019	73.9	979	75.5	1,012	76.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	255	18.6	255	18.6	244	17.7	217	16.7	228	17.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	145	10.6	110	8.0	103	7.5	92	7.1	70	5.3
Violent offences	13	0.9	16	1.2	13	0.9	9	0.7	11	0.8
Total Revocations with Offence	**158**	**11.5**	**126**	**9.2**	**116**	**8.4**	**101**	**7.8**	**81**	**6.1**
Total Completions	**1,371**	**100**	**1,368**	**100**	**1,379**	**100**	**1,297**	**100**	**1,321**	**100**

Table 132 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE

Outcome	2006/07 #	2006/07 %	2007/08 #	2007/08 %	2008/09 #	2008/09 %	2009/10 #	2009/10 %	2010/11 #	2010/11 %
Successful Completions	384	73.6	412	77.4	386	80.2	354	79.7	357	80.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	83	15.9	86	16.2	60	12.5	53	11.9	59	13.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	46	8.8	25	4.7	27	5.6	31	7.0	22	4.9
Violent offences	9	1.7	9	1.7	8	1.7	6	1.4	7	1.6
Total Revocations with Offence	**55**	**10.5**	**34**	**6.4**	**35**	**7.3**	**37**	**8.3**	**29**	**6.5**
Total Completions	**522**	**100**	**532**	**100**	**481**	**100**	**444**	**100**	**445**	**100**

Table 133 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	574	67.6	575	68.8	633	70.5	625	73.3	655	74.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	172	20.3	169	20.2	184	20.5	164	19.2	169	19.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	99	11.7	85	10.2	76	8.5	61	7.2	48	5.5
Violent offences	4	0.5	7	0.8	5	0.6	3	0.4	4	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	**103**	**12.1**	**92**	**11.0**	**81**	**9.0**	**64**	**7.5**	**52**	**5.9**
Total Completions	**849**	**100**	**836**	**100**	**898**	**100**	**853**	**100**	**876**	**100**

Table 134 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2006/07	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	83
2007/08	85.9	13.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	99
2008/09	90.7	8.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	75
2009/10	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
2010/11	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Schedule I-non-sex						
2006/07	70.9	17.0	9.2	2.8	12.1	282
2007/08	74.3	17.3	5.3	3.0	8.3	300
2008/09	79.6	12.2	5.6	2.6	8.1	270
2009/10	75.1	12.9	9.5	2.5	12.0	241
2010/11	77.8	12.8	6.6	2.9	9.5	243
Schedule II						
2006/07	77.0	15.5	7.0	0.6	7.5	530
2007/08	75.6	17.2	6.4	0.9	7.3	565
2008/09	75.5	18.6	5.3	0.6	5.9	644
2009/10	78.6	15.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	612
2010/11	78.5	15.8	5.3	0.5	5.7	665
Non-scheduled						
2006/07	57.8	24.6	17.2	0.4	17.6	476
2007/08	62.4	23.0	14.1	0.5	14.6	404
2008/09	64.1	21.8	13.6	0.5	14.1	390
2009/10	67.5	23.0	8.7	0.8	9.6	366
2010/11	68.9	25.2	5.6	0.3	5.9	341
Total						
2006/07	69.9	18.6	10.6	0.9	11.5	1,371
2007/08	72.1	18.6	8.0	1.2	9.2	1,368
2008/09	73.9	17.7	7.5	0.9	8.4	1,379
2009/10	75.5	16.7	7.1	0.7	7.8	1,297
2010/11	76.6	17.3	5.3	0.8	6.1	1,321

Table 135 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by ABORIGINAL and RACE

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Aboriginal	82	53.2	44	28.6	23	14.9	5	3.2	28	18.2	154
Asian	87	94.6	3	3.3	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.2	92
Black	70	72.9	17	17.7	7	7.3	2	2.1	9	9.4	96
White	643	68.3	184	19.5	110	11.7	5	0.5	115	12.2	942
Other	76	87.4	7	8.0	3	3.4	1	1.1	4	4.6	87
2007/08											
Aboriginal	85	63.0	34	25.2	15	11.1	1	0.7	16	11.9	135
Asian	93	90.3	7	6.8	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	103
Black	70	80.5	10	11.5	7	8.0	0	0.0	7	8.0	87
White	679	70.3	190	19.7	82	8.5	15	1.6	97	10.0	966
Other	60	77.9	14	18.2	3	3.9	0	0.0	3	3.9	77
2008/09											
Aboriginal	70	55.6	34	27.0	19	15.1	3	2.4	22	17.5	126
Asian	101	85.6	10	8.5	6	5.1	1	0.8	7	5.9	118
Black	92	76.7	21	17.5	4	3.3	3	2.5	7	5.8	120
White	687	73.5	171	18.3	71	7.6	6	0.6	77	8.2	935
Other	69	86.3	8	10.0	3	3.8	0	0.0	3	3.8	80
2009/10											
Aboriginal	65	61.3	31	29.2	8	7.5	2	1.9	10	9.4	106
Asian	103	87.3	12	10.2	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5	118
Black	73	76.8	16	16.8	5	5.3	1	1.1	6	6.3	95
White	666	74.6	150	16.8	72	8.1	5	0.6	77	8.6	893
Other	72	84.7	8	9.4	5	5.9	0	0.0	5	5.9	85
2010/11											
Aboriginal	82	72.6	21	18.6	10	8.8	0	0.0	10	8.8	113
Asian	86	89.6	7	7.3	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	96
Black	76	79.2	17	17.7	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	96
White	692	74.8	171	18.5	52	5.6	10	1.1	62	6.7	925
Other	76	83.5	12	13.2	3	3.3	0	0.0	3	3.3	91

Table 136 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Male	864	69.8	225	18.2	136	11.0	12	1.0	148	12.0	1,237
Female	94	70.1	30	22.4	9	6.7	1	0.7	10	7.5	134
2007/08											
Male	881	71.6	232	18.8	104	8.4	14	1.1	118	9.6	1,231
Female	106	77.4	23	16.8	6	4.4	2	1.5	8	5.8	137
2008/09											
Male	907	73.8	218	17.7	91	7.4	13	1.1	104	8.5	1,229
Female	112	74.7	26	17.3	12	8.0	0	0.0	12	8.0	150
2009/10											
Male	859	76.0	179	15.8	84	7.4	9	0.8	93	8.2	1,131
Female	120	72.3	38	22.9	8	4.8	0	0.0	8	4.8	166
2010/11											
Male	893	76.6	204	17.5	58	5.0	11	0.9	69	5.9	1,166
Female	119	76.8	24	15.5	12	7.7	0	0.0	12	7.7	155

Table 137 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Atlantic	115	59.0	51	26.2	27	13.8	2	1.0	29	14.9	195
Quebec	238	75.8	47	15.0	25	8.0	4	1.3	29	9.2	314
Ontario	264	76.7	47	13.7	32	9.3	1	0.3	33	9.6	344
Prairies	240	63.5	83	22.0	49	13.0	6	1.6	55	14.6	378
Pacific	101	72.1	27	19.3	12	8.6	0	0.0	12	8.6	140
2007/08											
Atlantic	128	66.0	37	19.1	23	11.9	6	3.1	29	14.9	194
Quebec	263	75.6	59	17.0	22	6.3	4	1.1	26	7.5	348
Ontario	239	72.9	66	20.1	22	6.7	1	0.3	23	7.0	328
Prairies	244	70.1	69	19.8	31	8.9	4	1.1	35	10.1	348
Pacific	113	75.3	24	16.0	12	8.0	1	0.7	13	8.7	150
2008/09											
Atlantic	143	68.4	46	22.0	17	8.1	3	1.4	20	9.6	209
Quebec	247	81.0	46	15.1	10	3.3	2	0.7	12	3.9	305
Ontario	276	78.4	49	13.9	23	6.5	4	1.1	27	7.7	352
Prairies	252	68.9	76	20.8	36	9.8	2	0.5	38	10.4	366
Pacific	101	68.7	27	18.4	17	11.6	2	1.4	19	12.9	147
2009/10											
Atlantic	127	68.6	33	17.8	24	13.0	1	0.5	25	13.5	185
Quebec	246	78.1	47	14.9	18	5.7	4	1.3	22	7.0	315
Ontario	255	80.7	45	14.2	16	5.1	0	0.0	16	5.1	316
Prairies	226	68.3	76	23.0	29	8.8	0	0.0	29	8.8	331
Pacific	125	83.3	16	10.7	5	3.3	4	2.7	9	6.0	150
2010/11											
Atlantic	130	67.4	50	25.9	11	5.7	2	1.0	13	6.7	193
Quebec	262	78.9	54	16.3	12	3.6	4	1.2	16	4.8	332
Ontario	251	79.9	47	15.0	15	4.8	1	0.3	16	5.1	314
Prairies	273	76.7	52	14.6	28	7.9	3	0.8	31	8.7	356
Pacific	96	76.2	25	19.8	4	3.2	1	0.8	5	4.0	126

Table 138 Source: PBC

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2011)

Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocation for Breach of Conditions		Revocation- Non-violent Offence		Revocation - Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	21	1.3	11	2.6	7	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	1.5
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	30	1.9	11	2.6	12	3.2	3	1.8	4	4.4	60	2.3
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	39	2.5	14	3.2	39	10.4	9	5.3	6	6.7	107	4.0
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	84	5.3	19	4.4	51	13.6	25	14.6	13	14.4	192	7.2
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	74	4.7	26	6.0	53	14.1	26	15.2	14	15.6	193	7.3
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	76	4.8	19	4.4	39	10.4	18	10.5	10	11.1	162	6.1
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	76	4.8	19	4.4	34	9.1	13	7.6	6	6.7	148	5.6
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	318	20.1	65	15.1	89	23.7	45	26.3	17	18.9	534	20.2
>10 Yrs -15 Yrs	248	15.7	58	13.5	33	8.8	17	9.9	13	14.4	369	13.9
>15 Yrs	616	38.9	189	43.9	18	4.8	15	9.9	7	7.8	845	31.9
Total	1,582	100	431	100	375	100	171	100	90	100	2,649	100
Average Length of Full Parole	**13.4 Yrs**		**14.2 Yrs**		**5.1 Yrs**		**6.0 Yrs**		**6.0 Yrs**		**11.7 Yrs**	

Note. The table excludes one offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

Table 139 Source: PBC

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2011)

Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period*		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeter. On Full Parole	#	Revocation Rate	Total Revocations with Offence**		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	845	31.9%	40	4.7%	22	2.6%	7	0.8%
>10 Years	1,214	45.8%	103	8.5%	52	4.3%	20	1.6%
>5 Years	1,748	66.0%	254	14.5%	114	6.5%	37	2.1%
>4 Years	1,896	71.6%	307	16.2%	133	7.0%	43	2.3%
>3 Years	2,058	77.7%	374	18.2%	161	7.8%	53	2.6%
>2 Years	2,251	85.0%	467	20.7%	201	8.9%	67	3.0%
>1 Year	2,443	92.2%	556	22.8%	239	9.8%	80	3.3%
Total	**2,649**	**100.0%**	**636**	**24.0%**	**261**	**9.9%**	**90**	**3.4%**

* Total revocations during period is the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

** Total revocations with offence is the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

Table 140 Source: PBC

LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2011)					
Time Under Supervision	Offenders that Died on Full Parole	Total Revocations with Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 Years	312	114	2.7	37	8.4
>4 Years	331	133	2.5	43	7.7
>3 Years	350	161	2.2	53	6.6
>2 Years	376	201	1.9	67	5.6
>1 Year	395	239	1.7	80	4.9
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	**431**	**261**	**1.7**	**90**	**4.8**

PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Table 141 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Successful Completions	132	71.4	224	72.3	209	78.3	136	82.9	132	81.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	43	23.2	70	22.6	53	19.9	26	15.8	26	16.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	10	5.4	14	4.5	5	1.9	2	1.2	4	2.5
Violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**10**	**5.4**	**16**	**5.2**	**5**	**1.9**	**2**	**1.2**	**4**	**2.5**
Total Completions	**185**	**100**	**310**	**100**	**267**	**100**	**164**	**100**	**162**	**100**

Table 142 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Atlantic	67	69.8	22	22.9	7	7.3	0	0.0	7	7.3	96
Ontario	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Prairies	56	78.9	13	18.3	2	2.8	0	0.0	2	2.8	71
Pacific	6	40.0	8	53.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
2007/08											
Atlantic	84	70.6	28	23.5	6	5.0	1	0.8	7	5.9	119
Quebec	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1
Ontario	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	42	79.2	10	18.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Pacific	98	72.1	31	22.8	7	5.1	0	0.0	7	5.1	136
2008/09											
Atlantic	72	74.2	24	24.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	42	87.5	6	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48
Pacific	93	77.5	23	19.2	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.3	120
2009/10											
Atlantic	44	83.0	8	15.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Prairies	41	83.7	8	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
Pacific	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
2010/11											
Atlantic	48	72.7	17	25.8	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	66
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	28	87.5	3	9.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	3.1	32
Pacific	54	87.1	6	9.7	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	62

Note: The Board assumed parole responsibility for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.
Note. Cases from the Ontario and Quebec regions are regional transfers.

Table 143 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE
by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)

Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	49	87.5	208	77.3	254	86.1	322	68.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	7	12.5	53	19.7	38	12.9	120	25.6
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	7	2.6	3	1.0	25	5.3
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	**0**	**0.0**	**8**	**3.0**	**3**	**1.0**	**26**	**5.6**
Total Completions	**56**	**100**	**269**	**100**	**295**	**100**	**468**	**100**

Table 144 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE
by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)

Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	55	71.4	28	96.6	11	73.3	508	75.0	231	79.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	16	20.8	1	3.4	2	13.3	151	22.3	48	16.6
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	5	6.5	0	0.0	2	13.3	17	2.5	11	3.8
Violent offences	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**6**	**7.8**	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**13.3**	**18**	**2.7**	**11**	**3.8**
Total Completions	**77**	**100**	**29**	**100**	**15**	**100**	**677**	**100**	**290**	**100**

Table 145 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE
by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2006/07 to 2010/11)

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	735	76.5	98	77.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	193	20.1	25	19.7
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	31	3.2	4	3.1
Violent offences	2	0.2	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**33**	**3.4**	**4**	**3.1**
Total Completions	**961**	**100**	**127**	**100**

OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 146 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	**2006/07**		**2007/08**		**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	3,201	56.6	3,320	56.7	3,490	59.1	3,723	61.1	3,437	62.4
Revoked for breach of condition	1,623	28.7	1,712	29.2	1,722	29.1	1,682	27.6	1,516	27.5
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	646	11.4	638	10.9	569	9.6	566	9.3	485	8.8
Violent Offences	188	3.3	184	3.1	129	2.2	124	2.0	73	1.3
Total Revocations with Offence	**834**	**14.7**	**822**	**14.0**	**698**	**11.8**	**690**	**11.3**	**558**	**10.1**
Total Completions	**5,658**	**100**	**5,854**	**100**	**5,910**	**100**	**6,095**	**100**	**5,511**	**100**

Note: The table also includes six federal offenders who while on statutory release were convicted of a new offence and given an indeterminate sentence.

Table 147 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2006/07	71.7	24.0	3.0	1.2	4.2	499
2007/08	74.8	18.5	5.2	1.5	6.7	460
2008/09	77.1	19.9	2.3	0.6	3.0	472
2009/10	75.4	20.5	3.3	0.8	4.1	512
2010/11	80.5	16.0	3.0	0.6	3.6	532
Schedule I-non-sex						
2006/07	53.5	31.2	10.9	4.4	15.3	2,970
2007/08	54.3	31.8	9.6	4.4	13.9	3,036
2008/09	54.4	33.3	8.9	3.4	12.4	3,012
2009/10	58.4	30.0	8.8	2.8	11.7	3,072
2010/11	58.0	31.3	8.8	1.9	10.7	2,809
Schedule II						
2006/07	68.9	21.9	7.9	1.4	9.3	508
2007/08	62.7	26.6	9.7	1.0	10.6	601
2008/09	68.5	23.7	7.2	0.6	7.8	708
2009/10	67.7	24.1	7.3	0.9	8.2	873
2010/11	71.4	21.3	6.8	0.4	7.2	732
Non-scheduled						
2006/07	53.8	27.6	16.0	2.6	18.6	1,679
2007/08	54.1	28.5	15.2	2.2	17.3	1,755
2008/09	58.4	26.7	13.9	1.1	15.0	1,718
2009/10	58.2	27.2	13.1	1.5	14.6	1,637
2010/11	59.6	27.6	11.9	1.0	12.9	1,437
Total						
2006/07	56.6	28.7	11.4	3.3	14.7	5,658*
2007/08	56.7	29.2	10.9	3.1	14.0	5,854*
2008/09	59.1	29.1	9.6	2.2	11.8	5,910*
2009/10	61.1	27.6	9.3	2.0	11.3	6,095*
2010/11	62.4	27.5	8.8	1.3	10.1	5,511*

* Total includes completions of statutory release for offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders were transfers from the United States or were convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 148 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Aboriginal	630	51.4	408	33.3	150	12.2	38	3.1	188	15.3	1,226
Asian	50	79.4	11	17.5	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	63
Black	184	60.9	82	27.2	31	10.3	5	1.7	36	11.9	302
White	2,248	57.1	1,089	27.7	454	11.5	143	3.6	597	15.2	3,934
Other	89	66.9	33	24.8	9	6.8	2	1.5	11	8.3	133
2007/08											
Aboriginal	670	49.9	453	33.8	178	13.3	41	3.1	219	16.3	1,342
Asian	48	64.9	22	29.7	4	5.4	0	0.0	4	5.4	74
Black	210	66.5	73	23.1	23	7.3	10	3.2	33	10.4	316
White	2,293	57.7	1,128	28.4	422	10.6	129	3.2	551	13.9	3,972
Other	99	66.0	36	24.0	11	7.3	4	2.7	15	10.0	150
2008/09											
Aboriginal	756	52.9	514	35.9	131	9.2	29	2.0	160	11.2	1,430
Asian	66	71.0	17	18.3	8	8.6	2	2.2	10	10.8	93
Black	210	64.4	80	24.5	30	9.2	6	1.8	36	11.0	326
White	2,356	60.3	1,075	27.5	386	9.9	90	2.3	476	12.2	3,907
Other	102	66.2	36	23.4	14	9.1	2	1.3	16	10.4	154
2009/10											
Aboriginal	751	53.9	459	33.0	162	11.6	21	1.5	183	13.1	1,393
Asian	77	72.6	20	18.9	8	7.5	1	0.9	9	8.5	106
Black	253	71.5	87	24.6	13	3.7	1	0.3	14	4.0	354
White	2,495	61.9	1,067	26.5	371	9.2	99	2.5	470	11.7	4,032
Other	147	70.0	49	23.3	12	5.7	2	1.0	14	6.7	210
2010/11											
Aboriginal	717	55.0	429	32.9	134	10.3	23	1.8	157	12.0	1,303
Asian	78	76.5	19	18.6	5	4.9	0	0.0	5	4.9	102
Black	216	65.9	97	29.6	12	3.7	3	0.9	15	4.6	328
White	2,299	64.0	929	25.9	320	8.9	45	1.3	365	10.2	3,593
Other	127	68.6	42	22.7	14	7.6	2	1.1	16	8.6	185

Table 149 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Male	3,071	56.3	1,568	28.7	630	11.5	187	3.4	817	15.0	5,456
Female	130	64.4	55	27.2	16	7.9	1	0.5	17	8.4	202
2007/08											
Male	3,187	56.4	1,651	29.2	628	11.1	180	3.2	808	14.3	5,646
Female	133	63.9	61	29.3	10	4.8	4	1.9	14	6.7	208
2008/09											
Male	3,297	58.5	1,662	29.5	554	9.8	127	2.3	681	12.1	5,640
Female	193	71.5	60	22.2	15	5.6	2	0.7	17	6.3	270
2009/10											
Male	3,532	60.7	1,617	27.8	549	9.4	121	2.1	670	11.5	5,819
Female	191	69.2	65	23.6	17	6.2	3	1.1	20	7.2	276
2010/11											
Male	3,258	62.1	1,445	27.6	470	9.0	72	1.4	542	10.3	5,245
Female	179	67.3	71	26.7	15	5.6	1	0.4	16	6.0	266

Table 150 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07											
Atlantic	298	53.1	191	34.0	54	9.6	18	3.2	72	12.8	561
Quebec	761	58.3	352	27.0	131	10.0	62	4.7	193	14.8	1,306
Ontario	857	59.8	372	26.0	166	11.6	37	2.6	203	14.2	1,432
Prairies	864	52.5	533	32.4	205	12.5	44	2.7	249	15.1	1,646
Pacific	421	59.0	175	24.5	90	12.6	27	3.8	117	16.4	713
2007/08											
Atlantic	327	54.0	201	33.2	63	10.4	15	2.5	78	12.9	606
Quebec	760	58.6	352	27.1	128	9.9	57	4.4	185	14.3	1,297
Ontario	865	59.3	423	29.0	128	8.8	42	2.9	170	11.7	1,458
Prairies	982	54.7	544	30.3	228	12.7	42	2.3	270	15.0	1,796
Pacific	386	55.4	192	27.5	91	13.1	28	4.0	119	17.1	697
2008/09											
Atlantic	396	60.5	171	26.1	73	11.1	15	2.3	88	13.4	655
Quebec	772	62.5	335	27.1	97	7.9	31	2.5	128	10.4	1,235
Ontario	915	62.4	389	26.5	141	9.6	21	1.4	162	11.1	1,466
Prairies	972	54.2	601	33.5	190	10.6	32	1.8	222	12.4	1,795
Pacific	435	57.3	226	29.8	68	9.0	30	4.0	98	12.9	759
2009/10											
Atlantic	407	60.3	185	27.4	76	11.3	7	1.0	83	12.3	675
Quebec	811	63.3	358	27.9	76	5.9	37	2.9	113	8.8	1,282
Ontario	923	64.1	378	26.3	117	8.1	21	1.5	138	9.6	1,439
Prairies	1090	57.2	550	28.9	230	12.1	36	1.9	266	14.0	1,906
Pacific	492	62.0	211	26.6	67	8.4	23	2.9	90	11.3	793
2010/11											
Atlantic	399	61.4	193	29.7	51	7.8	7	1.1	58	8.9	650
Quebec	783	65.7	325	27.3	71	6.0	12	1.0	83	7.0	1,191
Ontario	909	67.5	303	22.5	117	8.7	18	1.3	135	10.0	1,347
Prairies	910	55.5	511	31.2	192	11.7	27	1.6	219	13.4	1,640
Pacific	436	63.8	174	26.9	54	7.9	9	1.3	63	9.2	683

Return to the Section Outcome

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION

Table 151 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE
for FEDERAL OFFENDERS
(as of March 31, 2011)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
91/92	3,810	572	15.0	686	18.0	1,258	33.0
92/93	3,873	504	13.0	624	16.1	1,128	29.1
93/94	4,011	549	13.7	625	15.6	1,174	29.3
94/95	4,433	573	12.9	707	15.9	1,280	28.9
95/96	4,675	635	13.6	690	14.8	1,325	28.3
96/97	4,648	643	13.8	676	14.5	1,319	28.4
97/98	4,564	617	13.5	667	14.6	1,284	28.1
98/99	4,476	585	13.1	641	14.3	1,226	27.4
99/00	4,313	573	13.3	566	13.1	1,139	26.4
00/01	4,529	563	12.4	594	13.1	1,157	25.5
01/02	4,583	593	12.9	544	11.9	1,137	24.8
02/03	4,550	625	13.7	555	12.2	1,180	25.9
03/04	4,425	559	12.6	528	11.9	1,087	24.6
04/05	4,447	557	12.5	522	11.7	1,079	24.3
05/06	4,494	560	12.5	471	10.5	1,031	22.9
06/07	4,525	483	10.7	408	9.0	891	19.7
07/08	4,667	435	9.3	385	8.2	820	17.6
08/09	4,805	333	6.9	270	5.6	603	12.5
09/10	4,988	219	4.4	188	3.8	407	8.2
10/11	4,702	73	1.6	45	1.0	118	2.5

Note: The numbers prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 152 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2011)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
91/92	1,329	120	9.0	92	6.9	212	16.0
92/93	1,347	98	7.3	74	5.5	172	12.8
93/94	1,473	143	9.7	84	5.7	227	15.4
94/95	1,543	124	8.0	89	5.8	213	13.8
95/96	1,499	118	7.9	71	4.7	189	12.6
96/97	1,257	104	8.3	50	4.0	154	12.3
97/98	1,201	64	5.3	38	3.2	102	8.5
98/99	1,166	62	5.3	24	2.1	86	7.4
99/00	1,225	69	5.6	40	3.3	109	8.9
00/01	1,334	78	5.8	29	2.2	107	8.0
01/02	1,325	75	5.7	31	2.3	106	8.0
02/03	1,168	65	5.6	27	2.3	92	7.9
03/04	1,047	47	4.5	19	1.8	66	6.3
04/05	1,047	50	4.8	13	1.2	63	6.0
05/06	984	43	4.4	10	1.0	53	5.4
06/07	972	40	4.1	16	1.6	56	5.8
07/08	996	30	3.0	6	0.6	36	3.6
08/09	1,032	26	2.5	4	0.4	30	2.9
09/10	993	10	1.0	2	0.2	12	1.2
10/11	1,020	7	0.7	1	0.1	8	0.8

Note: The numbers for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 153 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2011)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
91/92	1,735	282	16.3	370	21.3	652	37.6
92/93	1,957	299	15.3	375	19.2	674	34.4
93/94	2,257	360	16.0	461	20.4	821	36.4
94/95	2,514	415	16.5	501	19.9	916	36.4
95/96	2,739	467	17.1	488	17.8	955	34.9
96/97	2,936	502	17.1	522	17.8	1,024	34.9
97/98	2,919	507	17.4	493	16.9	1,000	34.3
98/99	2,945	490	16.6	516	17.5	1,006	34.2
99/00	2,798	479	17.1	454	16.2	933	33.3
00/01	2,960	463	15.6	503	17.0	966	32.6
01/02	3,027	499	16.5	454	15.0	953	31.5
02/03	3,150	539	17.1	462	14.7	1,001	31.8
03/04	3,134	488	15.6	457	14.6	945	30.2
04/05	3,161	481	15.2	461	14.6	942	29.8
05/06	3,253	502	15.4	407	12.5	909	27.9
06/07	3,290	424	12.9	364	11.1	788	24.0
07/08	3,414	386	11.3	342	10.0	728	21.3
08/09	3,534	296	8.4	233	6.6	529	15.0
09/10	3,752	199	5.3	168	4.5	367	9.8
10/11	3,433	63	1.8	43	1.3	106	3.1

Note: The numbers for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 154 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2011)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
91/92	746	170	22.8	224	30.0	394	52.8
92/93	569	107	18.8	175	30.8	282	49.6
93/94	281	46	16.4	80	28.5	126	44.8
94/95	376	34	9.0	117	31.1	151	40.2
95/96	437	50	11.4	131	30.0	181	41.4
96/97	455	37	8.1	104	22.9	141	31.0
97/98	444	46	10.4	136	30.6	182	41.0
98/99	365	33	9.0	101	27.7	134	36.7
99/00	290	25	8.6	72	24.8	97	33.4
00/01	235	22	9.4	62	26.4	84	35.7
01/02	231	19	8.2	59	25.5	78	33.8
02/03	232	21	9.1	66	28.4	87	37.5
03/04	244	24	9.8	52	21.3	76	31.1
04/05	239	26	10.9	48	20.1	74	31.0
05/06	257	15	5.8	54	21.0	69	26.8
06/07	263	19	7.2	28	10.6	47	17.9
07/08	257	19	7.4	37	14.4	56	21.8
08/09	239	11	4.6	33	13.8	44	18.4
09/10	243	10	4.1	18	7.4	28	11.5
10/11	249	3	1.2	1	0.4	4	1.6

Note: The numbers for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 155 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
91/92	10.1	16.5	14.7	19.7
92/93	7.6	13.3	11.9	15.5
93/94	7.7	18.3	12.6	19.5
94/95	8.1	13.8	11.8	19.7
95/96	8.2	12.8	9.5	18.6
96/97	6.5	12.3	12.6	14.8
97/98	2.9	8.3	9.2	10.3
98/99	1.8	7.2	6.4	11.6
99/00	2.1	11.7	7.4	11.4
00/01	1.2	7.0	7.2	15.1
01/02	1.5	7.7	6.5	14.1
02/03	5.1	7.2	8.2	9.2
03/04	2.9	5.0	5.1	11.7
04/05	1.0	5.5	4.6	11.2
05/06	1.0	3.9	4.0	10.0
06/07	1.3	6.4	3.9	9.2
07/08	1.2	1.8	2.8	7.4
08/09	0.0	0.9	1.8	7.4
09/10	0.0	1.1	0.8	2.4
10/11	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 156 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
91/92	21.4	38.7	34.0	46.2
92/93	21.8	36.6	28.2	39.5
93/94	23.6	37.5	23.4	46.9
94/95	19.3	38.1	32.2	45.5
95/96	17.5	35.2	27.6	47.5
96/97	14.5	36.7	27.5	47.2
97/98	16.3	36.2	26.4	45.2
98/99	14.7	35.3	30.5	47.7
99/00	13.4	33.9	26.7	48.8
00/01	15.9	34.9	22.7	44.8
01/02	12.3	31.5	26.0	44.5
02/03	12.1	31.6	26.0	44.9
03/04	10.8	30.1	27.3	41.5
04/05	9.3	30.2	21.6	42.0
05/06	8.9	27.4	23.0	38.4
06/07	7.0	22.6	18.8	34.4
07/08	6.6	21.5	16.1	28.0
08/09	3.0	13.7	8.2	24.1
09/10	1.4	10.3	7.9	13.1
10/11	0.0	2.1	1.7	7.2

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 157 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
91/92	38.4	53.4	52.8	61.1
92/93	43.6	50.7	35.7	55.1
93/94	30.0	50.5	37.5	63.2
94/95	31.3	45.0	50.0	53.3
95/96	35.1	41.0	60.0	66.7
96/97	21.6	38.7	45.5	42.5
97/98	32.4	47.1	42.9	62.5
98/99	32.7	39.3	0.0	75.0
99/00	25.3	40.0	100.0	50.0
00/01	32.5	34.4	50.0	64.7
01/02	25.5	38.9	25.0	52.4
02/03	23.4	50.0	25.0	52.9
03/04	23.8	35.3	50.0	44.4
04/05	19.5	37.5	100.0	56.5
05/06	14.2	35.1	60.0	34.4
06/07	9.0	21.5	33.3	30.0
07/08	13.8	26.5	20.0	31.7
08/09	4.9	21.7	12.5	44.8
09/10	8.0	13.3	0.0	15.4
10/11	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.3

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 158 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
91/92	13.6	20.0	10.6	16.5	11.3
92/93	28.3	0.0	17.4	12.4	5.2
93/94	23.8	12.5	12.1	15.1	14.8
94/95	28.4	0.0	6.3	13.9	3.7
95/96	18.6	9.1	7.8	13.4	0.0
96/97	20.9	4.4	13.3	12.4	3.6
97/98	7.7	6.8	4.9	9.4	2.9
98/99	6.7	9.2	2.6	8.3	3.1
99/00	16.5	7.2	3.4	9.4	5.1
00/01	9.5	5.2	3.0	9.3	3.7
01/02	6.5	9.2	6.1	8.8	1.3
02/03	16.3	7.5	4.0	7.7	4.7
03/04	13.5	2.7	2.0	6.5	5.3
04/05	10.0	2.9	4.7	6.0	5.9
05/06	9.5	1.5	5.7	5.7	1.3
06/07	6.0	3.4	1.4	7.2	0.0
07/08	5.9	2.2	1.4	3.9	1.7
08/09	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4
09/10	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.0
10/11	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 159 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
91/92	45.4	20.0	43.1	36.8	16.7
92/93	39.7	9.1	34.2	33.9	17.2
93/94	43.6	40.0	35.5	35.4	34.5
94/95	43.9	28.0	32.3	35.6	19.4
95/96	42.5	62.5	26.8	34.6	14.3
96/97	41.6	6.3	30.1	34.8	8.5
97/98	38.7	15.1	26.2	35.2	17.5
98/99	40.9	21.1	25.1	34.1	14.8
99/00	36.8	23.8	22.5	34.4	15.3
00/01	36.7	16.4	23.1	33.9	13.3
01/02	33.9	14.5	29.3	31.7	18.4
02/03	35.6	17.5	27.7	32.2	14.3
03/04	35.7	15.0	27.1	29.9	16.1
04/05	35.0	21.2	23.6	29.5	24.6
05/06	33.8	9.7	20.2	27.6	15.7
06/07	27.8	16.0	20.5	23.9	12.0
07/08	22.0	5.9	15.6	21.8	21.8
08/09	15.8	5.9	9.4	15.9	6.8
09/10	11.9	0.0	3.6	10.0	7.6
10/11	4.2	1.3	0.9	3.1	0.0

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 160 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
91/92	56.4	50.0	50.0	52.1	20.0
92/93	57.8	0.0	42.9	47.7	0.0
93/94	48.1	0.0	21.4	46.7	0.0
94/95	50.0	50.0	31.6	37.3	14.3
95/96	45.9	100.0	37.5	39.7	37.5
96/97	44.6	100.0	30.0	26.1	10.0
97/98	46.0	25.0	40.9	38.7	50.0
98/99	40.7	0.0	43.8	35.5	0.0
99/00	43.6	20.0	28.6	31.0	11.1
00/01	39.0	0.0	25.0	36.6	14.3
01/02	40.3	66.7	33.3	31.7	11.1
02/03	43.1	0.0	50.0	34.3	25.0
03/04	42.5	28.6	28.6	26.4	20.0
04/05	36.8	0.0	25.0	28.3	33.3
05/06	32.3	50.0	28.0	24.5	16.7
06/07	22.1	0.0	13.0	17.6	0.0
07/08	29.2	50.0	6.7	21.2	22.2
08/09	21.3	0.0	15.0	17.8	22.2
09/10	13.4	0.0	6.3	11.2	7.1
10/11	1.2	0.0	5.9	1.7	0.0

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 161 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by REGION (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
91/92	26.1	21.2	10.3	15.7	2.7
92/93	18.8	11.9	11.5	15.5	8.0
93/94	21.8	16.8	11.2	20.5	4.8
94/95	25.6	13.4	11.5	14.0	3.8
95/96	24.5	12.2	8.3	12.3	11.9
96/97	17.0	13.5	10.7	11.1	8.2
97/98	16.4	8.6	4.7	10.4	4.7
98/99	16.7	7.0	5.7	6.9	3.4
99/00	17.9	8.9	5.1	9.2	7.0
00/01	11.3	9.5	5.4	8.3	6.3
01/02	10.5	7.3	7.8	8.5	5.6
02/03	14.8	4.0	6.7	9.2	7.6
03/04	10.7	5.5	5.3	7.0	4.8
04/05	10.3	3.0	5.7	5.6	11.1
05/06	6.5	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.3
06/07	8.5	2.9	4.1	8.6	6.9
07/08	4.6	3.4	2.9	4.5	2.6
08/09	4.1	1.2	2.2	4.2	3.9
09/10	2.3	0.0	0.8	1.3	3.2
10/11	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	3.1

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 162 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
91/92	51.2	42.8	33.7	33.8	30.3
92/93	42.8	40.8	29.6	32.8	27.2
93/94	49.0	40.1	30.5	35.3	32.6
94/95	48.2	39.6	30.2	36.1	32.3
95/96	49.0	38.5	25.1	35.8	31.9
96/97	39.8	38.0	29.5	34.6	33.1
97/98	41.6	38.5	27.0	33.4	32.6
98/99	42.6	32.9	29.4	36.4	33.7
99/00	48.3	31.6	27.1	35.0	33.3
00/01	48.1	33.3	27.0	31.1	35.1
01/02	41.0	32.2	28.8	29.0	33.5
02/03	38.7	32.4	27.6	32.3	32.6
03/04	36.5	26.8	28.4	29.1	38.5
04/05	41.0	25.2	26.6	28.4	40.2
05/06	33.5	25.0	25.1	28.7	32.8
06/07	30.1	21.9	21.3	23.1	30.2
07/08	28.6	20.4	19.3	19.0	27.3
08/09	18.7	12.0	13.9	13.4	22.3
09/10	12.6	8.0	7.4	9.8	14.8
10/11	4.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.9

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 163 **Source: PBC**

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by REGION (as of March 31, 2011) (%)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
91/92	75.4	61.8	41.1	52.4	43.0
92/93	66.0	55.1	49.6	49.5	35.4
93/94	70.4	52.6	27.6	50.6	38.1
94/95	54.8	54.5	26.5	45.6	30.8
95/96	35.5	48.6	35.5	46.8	37.1
96/97	35.6	30.0	25.4	40.0	20.8
97/98	56.3	45.8	27.8	40.6	41.2
98/99	41.7	39.1	37.0	32.8	37.5
99/00	33.3	38.9	34.3	35.1	24.5
00/01	50.0	42.4	27.1	40.5	27.8
01/02	37.5	50.0	31.6	25.9	25.0
02/03	41.4	44.1	33.3	35.8	39.4
03/04	48.4	43.8	14.3	34.7	18.9
04/05	35.3	30.4	23.8	39.7	25.9
05/06	32.1	22.7	21.7	36.8	26.1
06/07	16.0	17.3	15.1	20.6	21.9
07/08	32.1	24.7	15.0	20.3	20.7
08/09	6.3	26.0	15.2	20.0	10.3
09/10	0.0	7.8	14.3	15.2	5.0
10/11	0.0	1.6	1.5	2.8	0.0

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Return to the Section Past-Warrant Expiry Readmission

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 164 Source: PBC

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	2,530	12	2,791	13	5,095	24	3,863	18	7,155	33	21,434
2007/08	3,008	15	3,199	16	4,790	23	3,327	16	6,133	30	20,457
2008/09	2,854	14	3,446	17	4,719	24	3,700	18	5,320	27	20,039
2009/10	2,792	13	3,417	15	4,618	21	4,295	19	7,059	32	22,181
2010/11	3,014	13	3,778	17	5,496	24	4,381	19	5,814	26	22,483

Table 165 Source: PBC

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	282	14	519	25	655	32	324	16	275	13	2,055
2007/08	181	9	255	13	951	48	175	9	412	21	1,974
2008/09	101	5	305	16	941	49	297	16	260	14	1,904
2009/10	107	5	365	16	1,142	51	376	17	244	11	2,234
2010/11	198	9	333	14	1,303	56	232	10	245	11	2,311

Table 166 Source: PBC

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2006/07	65	8	138	16	432	50	135	16	95	11	865
2007/08	62	8	87	11	417	54	89	11	119	15	774
2008/09	106	13	123	15	396	49	113	14	65	8	803
2009/10	32	4	193	23	399	47	146	17	74	9	844
2010/11	64	7	194	20	514	54	109	11	67	7	948

Table 167 Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS									
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Hearings with presentations	**90**	**110**	**101**	**111**	**152**	**139**	**112**	**127**	**137**
Presentations	**135**	**162**	**149**	**169**	**252**	**244**	**192**	**231**	**237**
In person	97	114	114	132	216	215	181	210	211
By video conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	5
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Audiotape	23	35	23	32	30	24	6	8	14
Videotape or DVD	15	13	12	5	6	5	1	4	5
Requested, but did not take place because of:	**75**	**37**	**34**	**49**	**47**	**32**	**18**	**13**	**10**
Offender	43	8	14	25	14	13	13	2	6
Victim	22	18	18	20	30	17	4	10	4
PBC	9	10	2	4	3	2	1	1	-
CSC	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 168 Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2010/11	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	**21**	**22**	**33**	**27**	**34**	**137**
Presentations	**34**	**36**	**69**	**41**	**57**	**237**
In person	29	31	61	39	51	211
By video conference	1	-	3	1	-	5
By teleconference	-	-	2	-	-	2
Audiotape	4	3	2	-	5	14
Videotape or DVD	0	2	1	1	1	5
Requested, but did not take place because of:	**1**	**3**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**10**
Offender	-	2	-	4	-	6
Victim	1	1	-	2	-	4
PBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	1	1	4	2	2	10
Assault	3	-	-	1	-	4
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with a weapon	-	-	-	-	1	1
Attempted murder	5	-	-	3	1	9
Criminal negligence causing death	1	-	1	-	2	4
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	4	-	-	-	-	4
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	-	-	1	-	1	2
Impaired driving causing death	2	-	6	4	1	13
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	-	2	-	-	-	2
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	5	7	10	6	8	36
Murder	8	15	39	11	33	106
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	4	4	7	5	7	27
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual interference	-	2	-	2	-	4
Spousal abuse	1	2	-	-	-	3
Threats	-	-	1	-	-	1
Utter threats – death	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other	-	2	-	7	1	10

Table 169 Source: PBC

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY Year	Atlantic #	 %	Quebec #	 %	Ontario #	 %	Prairies #	 %	Pacific #	 %	Canada #
2006/07	735	13	1,073	18	1,207	21	1,079	18	1,777	30	5,871
2007/08	934	15	1,095	18	1,015	17	1,001	16	2,053	34	6,098
2008/09	720	12	1,193	19	1,057	17	1,538	25	1,632	27	6,140
2009/10	531	9	883	15	991	17	1,230	21	2,086	36	5,721
2010/11	648	11	976	17	1,118	20	1,295	23	1,652	29	5,689

Return to the Section Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

PARDON DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 170 Source: PBC

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR								
Applications	**03/04**	**04/05**	**05/06**	**06/07**	**07/08**	**08/09**	**09/10**	**10/11**
Received	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106	31,965
Accepted	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311
% Accepted	99	116	45	103	93	77	77	51

Table 171 Source: PBC

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED by YEAR										
Decision	**2006/07**		**2007/08**		**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Granted	7,076	48	14,514	58	30,317	75	16,250	66	9,393	76
Issued	7,672	52	10,332	41	9,311	23	7,889	32	2,693	22
Sub-Total	**14,748**	**99**	**24,846**	**99**	**39,628**	**98**	**24,139**	**98**	**12,086**	**98**
Denied	103	1	175	1	800	2	437	2	293	2
Total	**14,851**	**100**	**25,021**	**100**	**40,428**	**100**	**24,576**	**100**	**12,379**	**100**

Note: Due to rounding, the proportions of granted/issued decisions do not always equal the sub-total of proportions of total pardons granted/issued by year.

Table 172 Source: PBC

PARDONS REVOKED by YEAR						
	2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Pardons Revoked By PBC	79	133	34	123	194	71
Cease to Exist (RCMP Authority)	377	2,252	533	543	681	1,043
Cease to Exist (PBC Authority)		12	14	41	46	12
Total	**456**	**2,397**	**581**	**707**	**921**	**1,126**

Table 173 **Source: PBC**

PARDON REVOCATION/CESSATION RATE				
Year	**Cumulative Pardons Granted/Issued to Date**	**Pardons Revoked / Ceased during the Year**	**Cumulative Pardons Revoked/Ceased**	**Cumulative Revocation/Cessation Rate (%)**
1997/98	234,779	666	6,046	2.58
1998/99	240,255	684	6,730	2.80
1999/00	246,116	643	7,373	3.00
2000/01	260,311	542	7,915	3.04
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.03
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67
2010/11	453,330	1126	17,339	3.82

Note: The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative pardons revoked/ceased by the cumulative pardons granted/issued to date.

Table 174 **Source: PBC**

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED						
	2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Applications Accepted	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311
Cases Processed	8,549	14,851	25,021	40,428	24,576	12,379
Average Processing Time	11 mths	13 mths	10 mths	3.5 mths*	2.1 mths*	3.5 mths*

Note. The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the PBC.

*Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 12.2 months in 2010/11.

Table 175 **Source: PBC**

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS											
	Up to 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Requests	698	11	29	21	18	18	24	21	37	31	908
Granted	181	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	186
Denied	108	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	117
Discontinued	393	16	4	26	19	22	14	21	15	32	562

Note. These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

Return to the Section Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

INTERNAL SERVICES

Table 176 Source: PBC

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM ACTIVITY* ($ Millions)

Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2006/07	$33.9	78%	$6.7	15%	$2.8	6%	$0.0	0%	$43.4
2007/08	$34.3	79%	$6.2	14%	$2.9	7%	$0.0	0%	$43.4
2008/09	$38.4	79%	$7.1	15%	$3.1	6%	$0.0	0%	$48.6
2009/10	$34.0	72%	$6.1	13%	$2.8	6%	$4.4	9%	$47.3
2010/11	$33.8	73%	$5.7	12%	$2.1	5%	$4.4	10%	$46.0

* In fiscal year 2005/06, the Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements were changed from business lines to strategic outcomes. This table has thus been converted to reflect this new requirement. However, as the Board has only one strategic outcome, the table reflects expenditures by program activity.

Table 177 Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (as of May 09, 2011)

Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile English	French	Bilingual #	%
National Office	93	37	130	57	73	103	79
Atlantic	33	2	35	16	19	22	63
Quebec	47	9	56	1	55	45	80
Ontario	44	5	49	46	3	6	12
Prairies	53	14	67	66	1	5	7
Pacific	43	8	51	49	2	5	10
Canada	**313**	**75**	**388**	**235**	**153**	**186**	**48%**
Percent	81%	19%	100%	61%	39%		

Table 178 Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of June 21, 2011)

Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile English	French	Bilingual #	%
National Office	2	3	5	2	3	4	80
Atlantic	4	7	11	7	4	5	45
Quebec	5	9	14	2	12	10	71
Ontario	5	14	19	19	0	1	5
Prairies	6	13	19	19	0	0	0
Pacific	7	6	13	13	0	0	0
Canada	**29**	**52**	**81**	**62**	**19**	**20**	**25%**
Percent	36%	64%	100%	77%	23%		

Return to the Section Internal Services